VOLUME XLIII NUMBER SIX

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE

JUNE, 1923

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TO carry out the purposes for which it was founded thirty-four years ago, the National Geographic Society publishes this Magazine. All receipts are invested in the Magazine itself or expended directly to promote geographic knowledge.

ARTICLES and photographs are desired. For material which the Magazine can use, generous remuneration is made. Contributions should be accompanied by an addressed return envelope and postage.

IMMEDIATELY after the terrific eruption of the world's largest crater, Mt. Katmai, in Alaska, a National Geographic Society expedition was sent to make observations of this remarkable phenomenon. Four expeditions have followed and the extraordinary scientific data resultant given to the world. In this vicinity an eighth wonder of the world was discovered and explored—"The Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes," a vast area of steaming, spouting fissures. As a result of The Society's discoveries this area has been created a National Monument by proclamation of the President of the United States.

AT an expense of over $50,000 The Society sent a notable series of expeditions into Peru to investigate the traces of the Inca race. Their discoveries form a large share of our knowledge of a civilization which was waning when Pizarro first set foot in Peru.

THE Society also had the honor of subscribing a substantial sum to the historic expedition of Admiral Peary, who discovered the North Pole.

NOT long ago The Society granted $25,000, and in addition $75,000 was given by individual members through The Society to the Federal Government when the congressional appropriation for the purchase was insufficient, and the finest of the giant sequoia trees of California were thereby saved for the American people and incorporated into a National Park.

THE Society is conducting extensive explorations and excavations in northwestern New Mexico, which was one of the most densely populated areas in North America before Columbus came, a region where prehistoric peoples lived in vast communal dwellings whose ruins are ranked second to none of ancient times in point of architecture, and whose customs, ceremonies and name have been engulfed in an oblivion more complete than any other people who left traces comparable to theirs.

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The importance of ONE SHORT WORD!

IN every home, there is a daily need for certain household products. Upon the purity and reliability of such products may depend the health of your family. Unless these are of the correct standards of purity, they may be more harmful than beneficial.

Your protection lies in remembering *one word* whenever you buy articles for your medicine cabinet. *That one word is* "SQUIBB."

The name Squibb identifies the products of a house which has served the medical profession for more than sixty years. In this service, E. R. Squibb & Sons have made many contributions to the advancement of chemical science as applied to medicine.

In most drug stores you will find Squibb Sections. These sections are devoted to Squibb Products, every one of which is made to conform to the highest professional standard.

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Look for the Squibb Section at your druggist's. Whether you buy household or toilet products, you guard the health of your family by remembering one word that assures safety and reliability—"SQUIBB."

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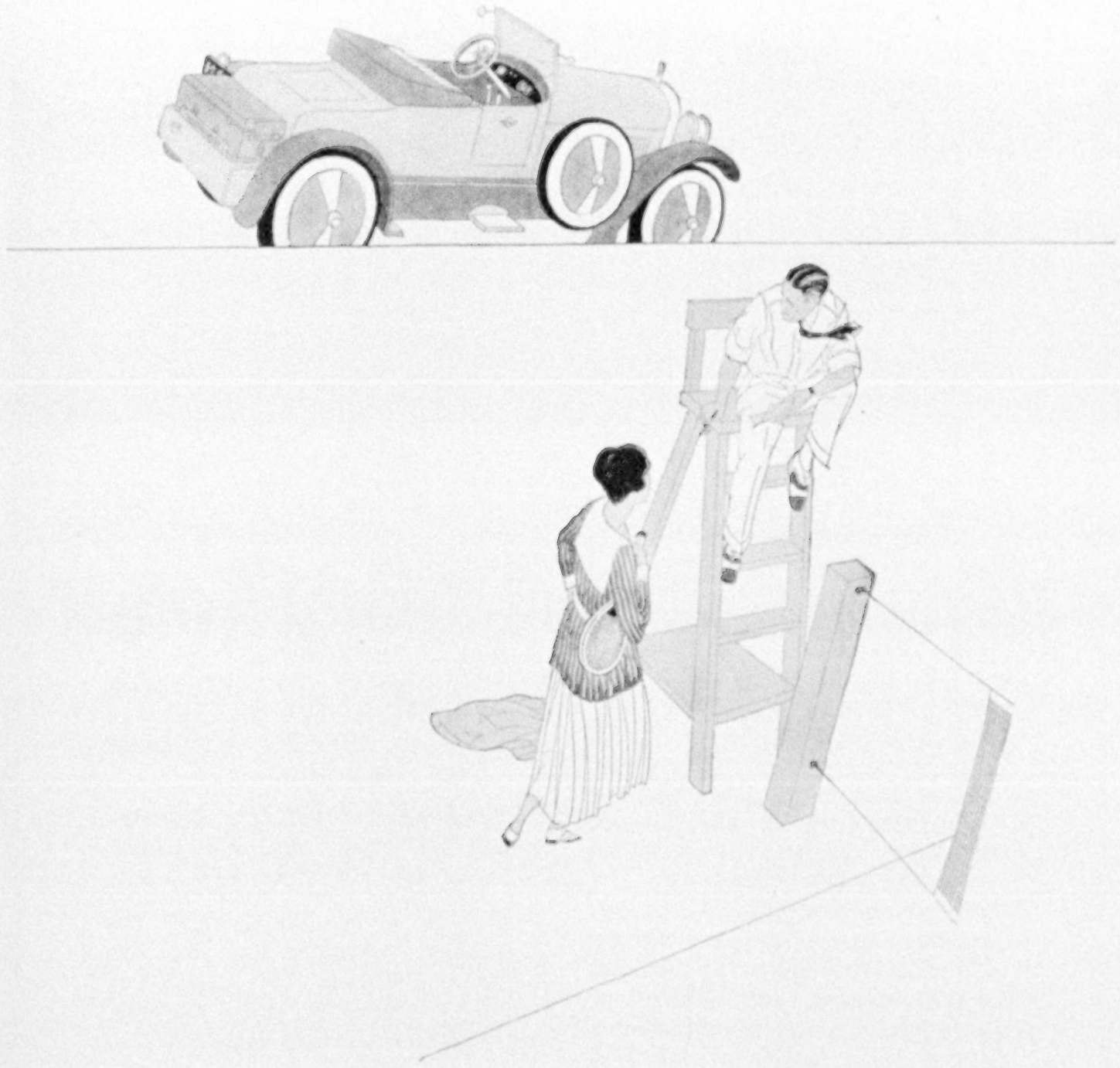
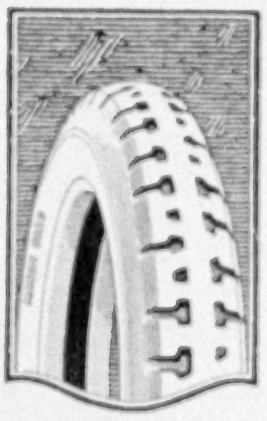


MASON CORDS

WHAT profound satisfaction a woman finds in driving her car equipped with Mason Cords. How thankfully does she realize that no thought of tires will intrude to mar the days' enjoyment. How grateful is she for that *true value* which reflects itself in unobtrusive, dependable, mile-after-mile tire performance.



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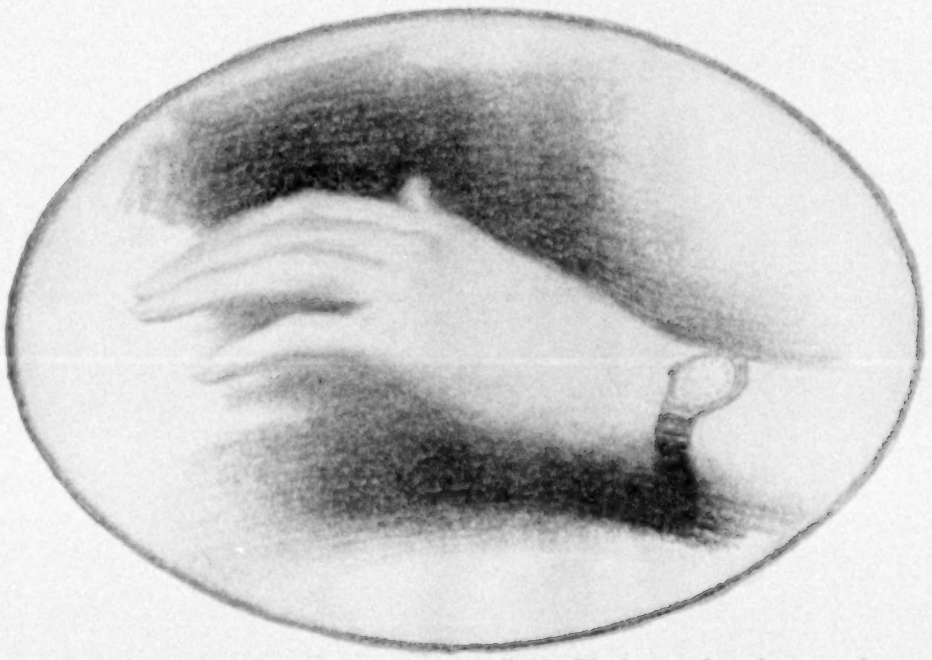

Elgin Wrist Watches, cased in Gold, Platinum, Jewel-set, and Gold-filled may be had from your jeweler at a wide range of prices.

"Can a Wrist Watch Keep Good Time?"

ONE of the pet traditions about women is that no woman ever takes care of her wrist watch. She may smile this off, along with a lot of other mistaken notions about her.

But always in her mind is the question whether any wrist watch *can* keep time.

It's all very natural.

A number of women own cheap watches dressed up "to get the woman trade." And others are carrying costly watches, chosen mainly as pieces of jewelry.

* * *

The Elgin watchmakers have answered this question in the only practical way—by making wrist watches that *do keep time*.

The Elgin wrist watches for women are *professionally made* watches, like Elgin time-keepers for men.

An Elgin wrist watch may be the plainest of practical time-pieces. It may be encased in the finest example of the gold and platinum worker's art.

But first and last it is a *time-keeper*.

It is always true to the one and only thing a watch is for—to tell time and to *tell it right*.

IT takes a year or more to make an Elgin Watch. The procedure is very similar to laboratory work—so far away from factory methods that no terms of commercial manufacture apply.

People call the Elgin "The professional time-keeper." It is the national reaction of carrying a time-piece of *authority*. *Elgin is the preferred time-piece on the Railroads of America.*

ELGIN

The Professional Timekeeper

ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH COMPANY, ELGIN, U.S.A.

BETTER—BUT COSTS NO MORE

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Good Wear

By now you are doubtless familiar with some of the features of the new Goodyear Cord Tire.

Its beveled All-Weather tread, the longer-wearing rubber compound in this tread, its heavier sidewall—these have aroused wide comment.

It is possible, however, that you have assumed that the extra serviceability of this new Goodyear Cord commands an extra price.

That is a mistake—you pay no premium for the important improvements embodied in this remarkable tire.

You can buy the new Goodyear Cord with the beveled All-Weather Tread today for no more than you are asked to pay for ordinary tires.

Buy from your Goodyear Service Station Dealer, who is pledged to help you get from your tires all the mileage built into them at the factory.

GOODYEAR

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PACKARD

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

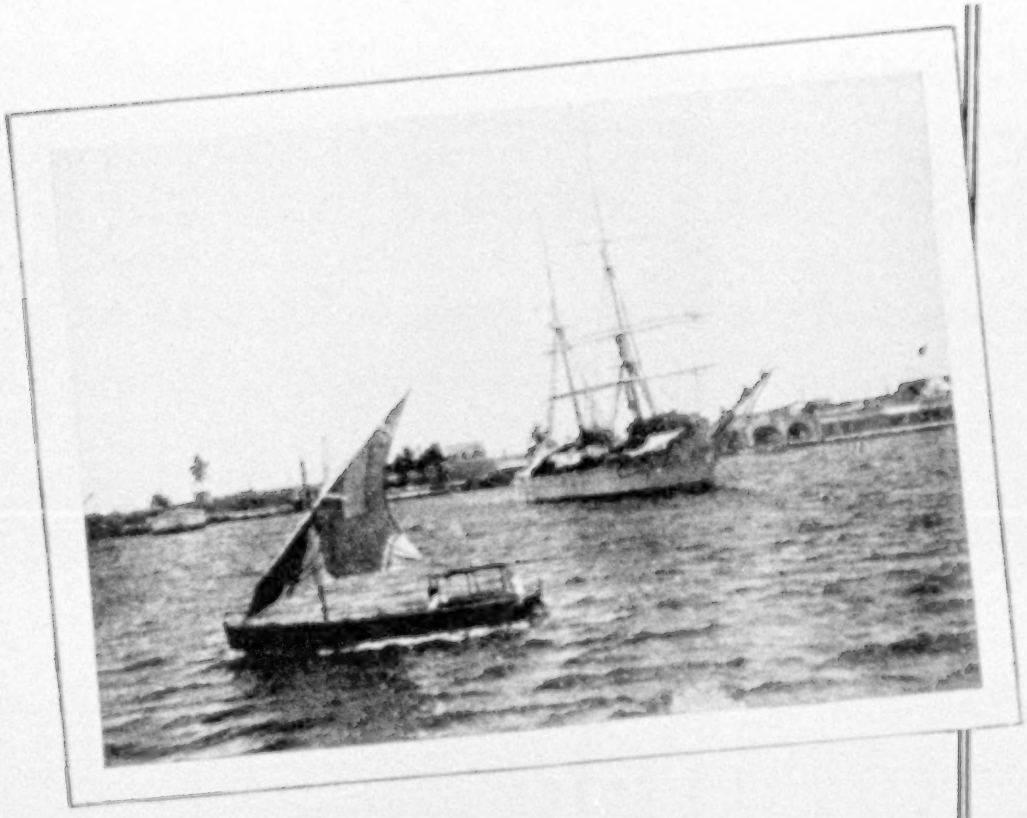
Because it was a Packard the soundness of Single-Six engineering was accepted from the first as a foregone conclusion.

It can be judged now, however, both by time and by numbers — thousands of Single-Sixes having been in the hands of owners for more than two years.

Its history may be summed up at this moment as one of individual instances of deep satisfaction, multiplied by thousands.

Never in Packard history was the familiar advice: Ask the Man Who Owns One, more pertinent—never was the answer surer than it is in the case of the Single-Six.

Single-Six Touring Car, Five-Passenger, $2485—Sport Model, shown above, $2650—at Detroit
Furnished in twelve popular body types, open and enclosed



Good Pictures

get Six *out of* Six *with your* ANSCO

EVERY detail in the design of Ansco cameras is there for the one purpose of helping you get *only* good results. On the No. 1 Ansco Speedex, for instance, there are seven exclusive features.

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At home or in foreign lands, the No. 1 Ansco Speedex makes a handsome, enjoyable companion and a faithful secretary to record and treasure your happiest moments.

Choose Ansco now—don't regret not having done so next fall.

No. 1 Ansco Speedex 2¼ x 3¼—4 A Film F. 6.3 Anastigmat Lens. Price $36.00. Others this size $12 to $70.

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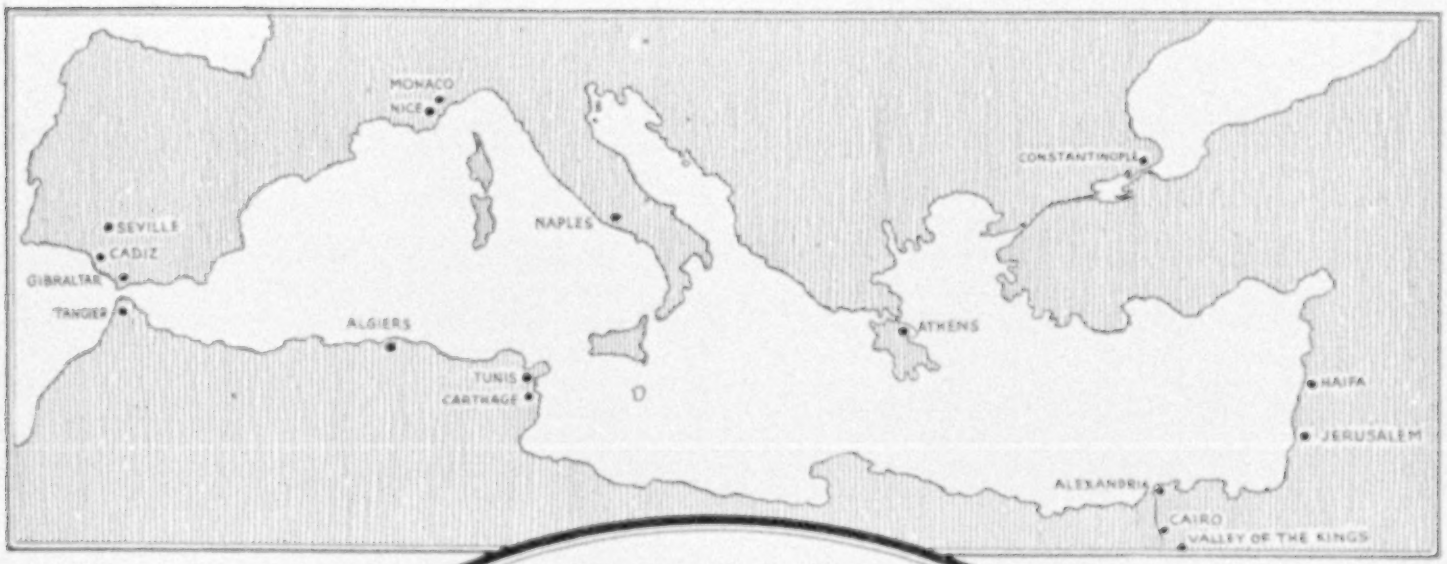

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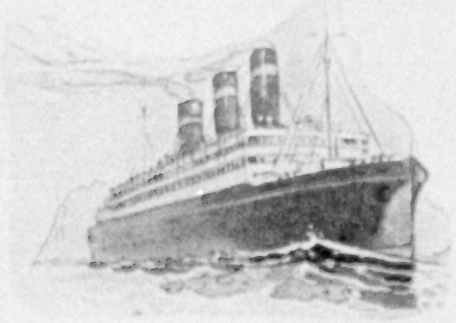

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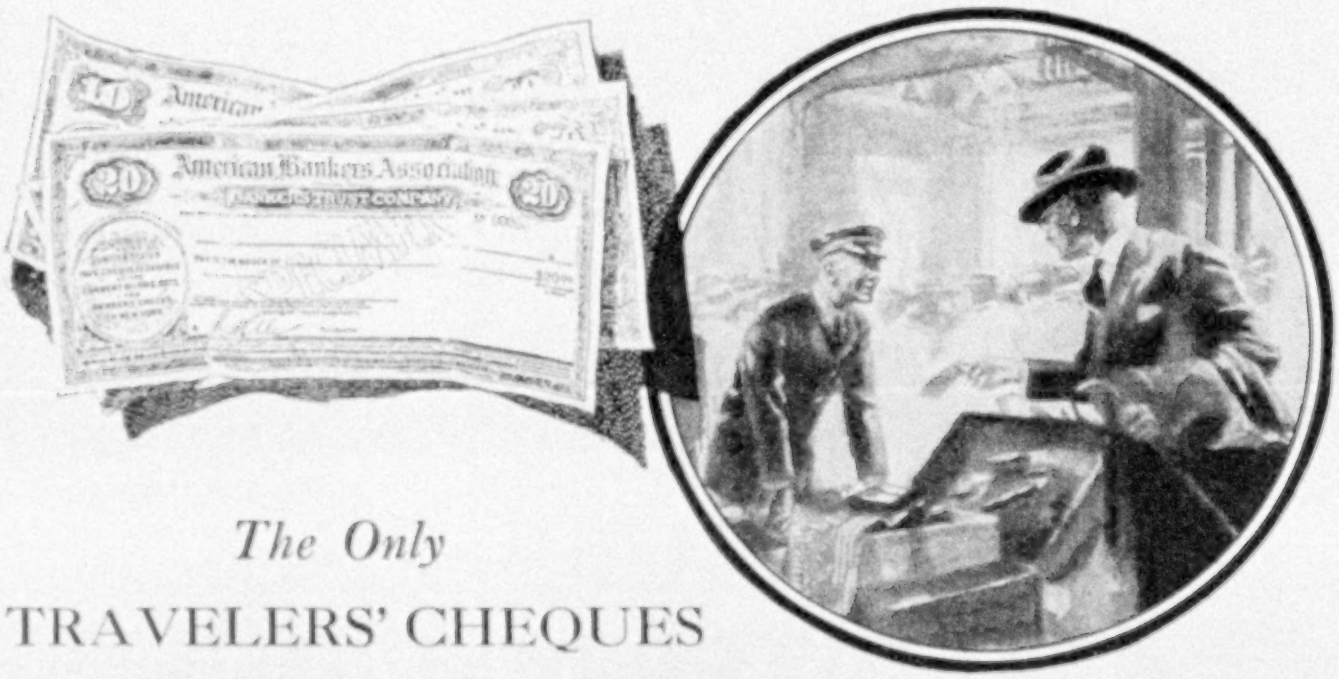

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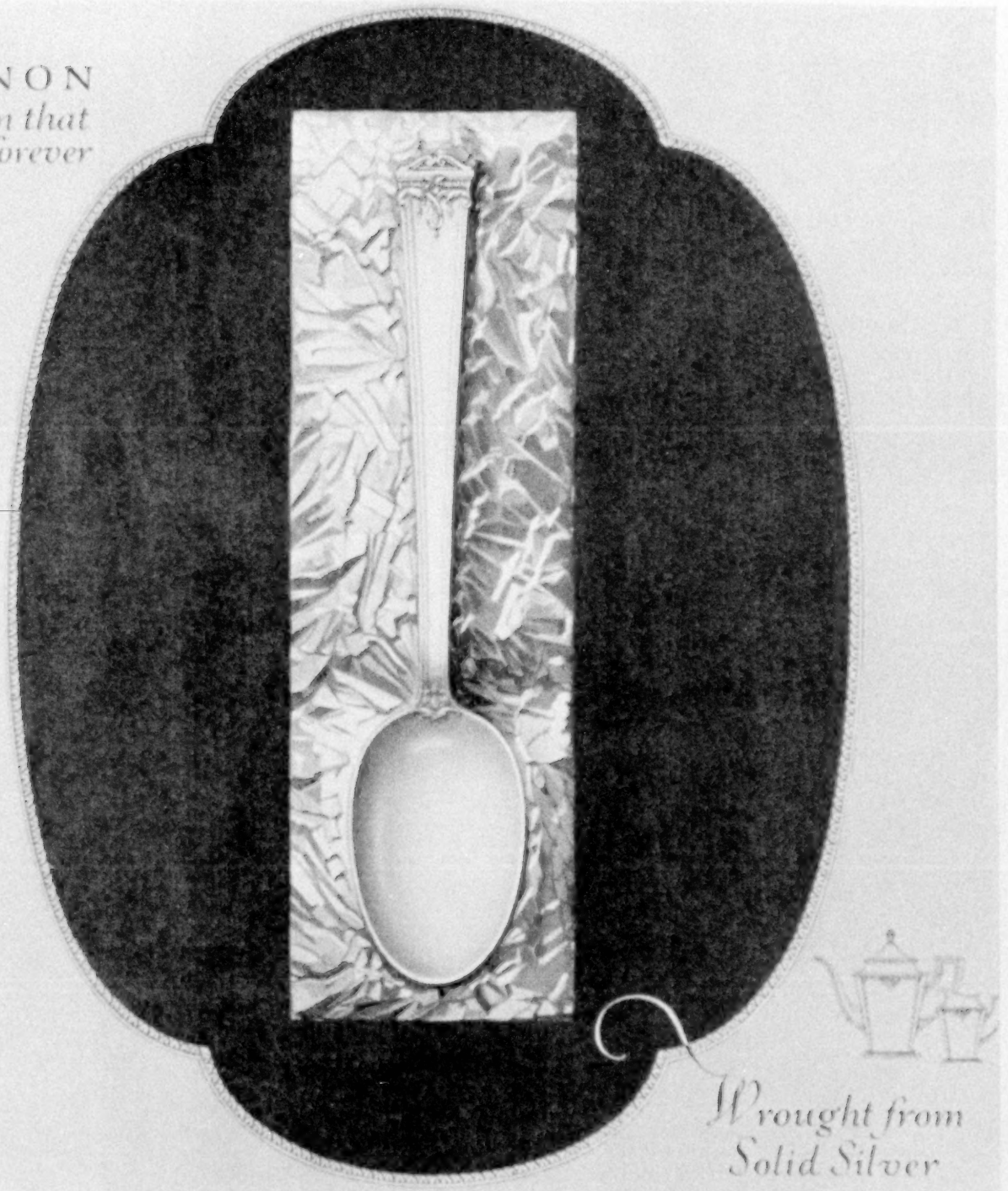

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To People with a Bride to Think About

YOU will give sterling. Of course. But what kind, what pieces? Permit a suggestion. Give something she can *build* on.

The Trianon Design, in International Sterling, is such a gift. She can add to the pieces you start her with, until she has a complete table service. She will want to — because Trianon's classic art will always be supremely correct, despite the whims of fashion. And she can afford to, — because solid silver is an investment that will endure generations of use.

Have your jeweler show you the Trianon Design. Or, write for the book which illustrates the complete correct Trianon Service. Address Department 160, International Silver Co., Meriden, Conn.

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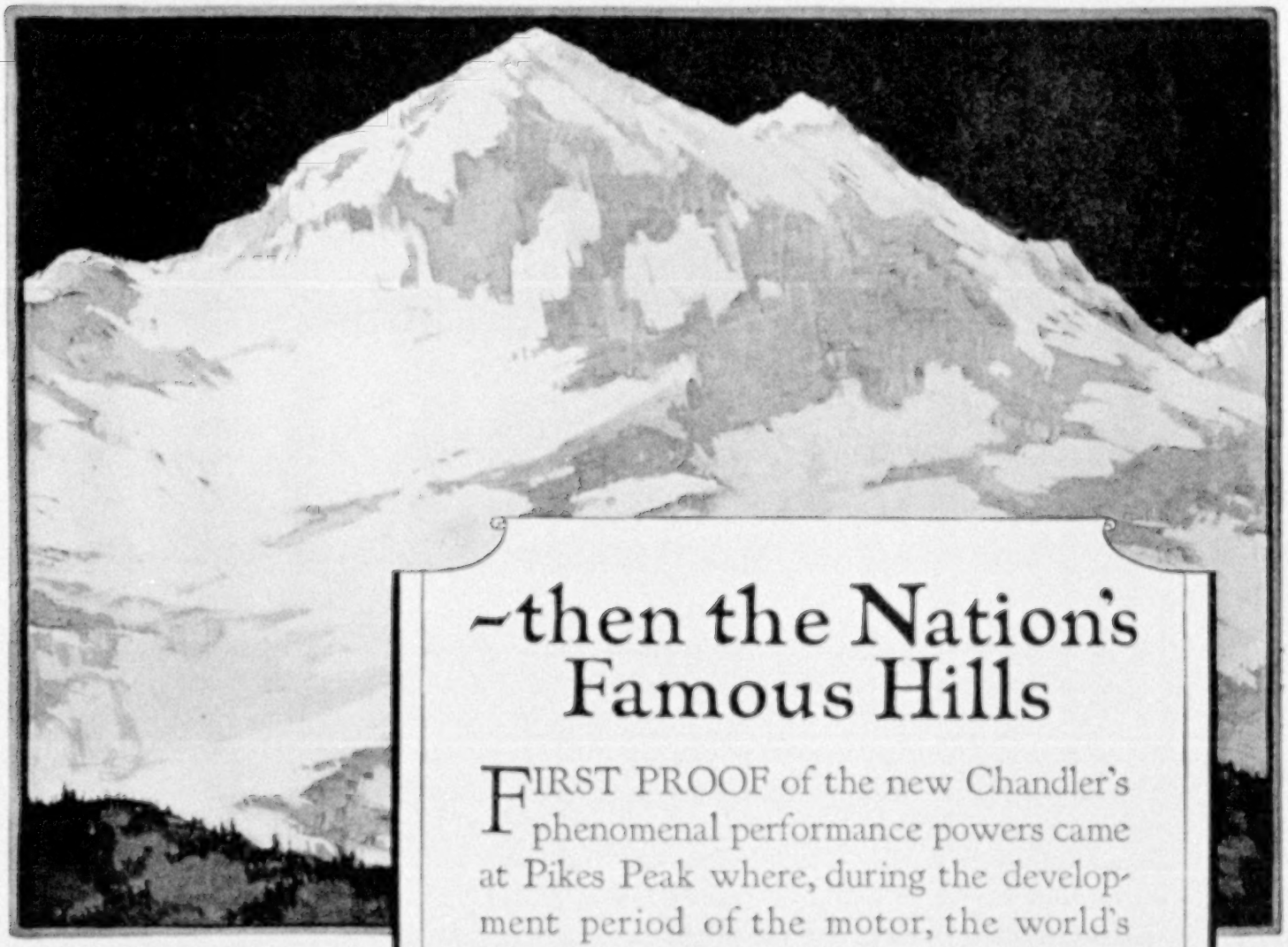

~then the Nation's Famous Hills

FIRST PROOF of the new Chandler's phenomenal performance powers came at Pikes Peak where, during the development period of the motor, the world's highest and hardest automobile climb was conquered with masterly ease.

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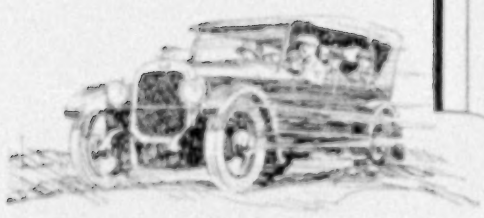
See the nearest Chandler dealer. Have him let you drive any new Chandler model. A startling revelation in performance, appearance, and price awaits you.



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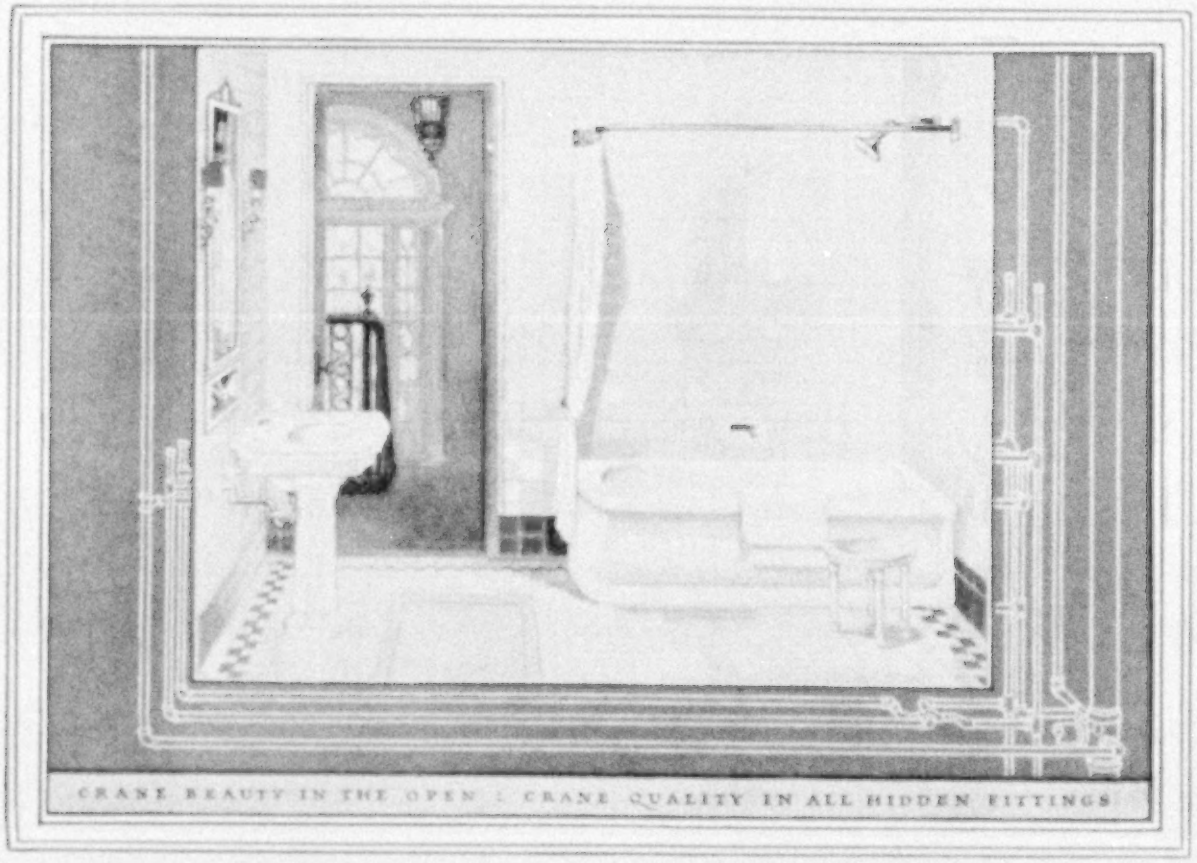
NEW CHANDLER SIX



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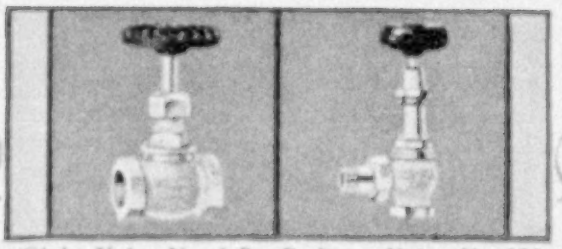
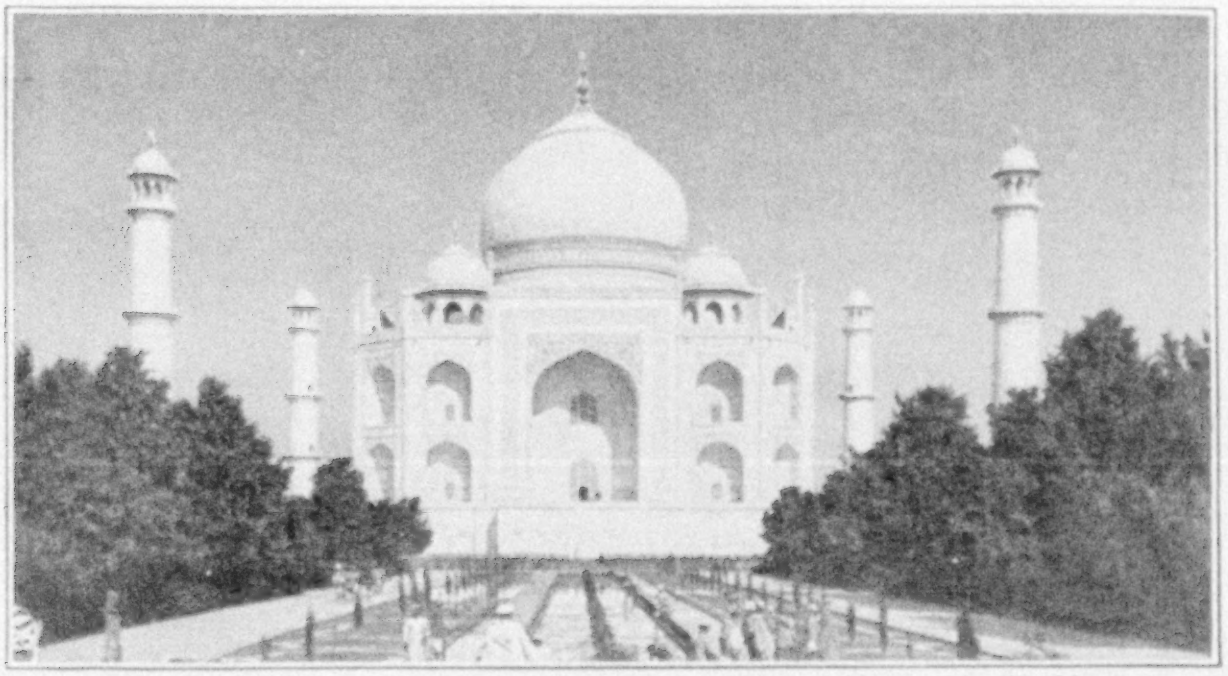


Globe Valve No. 1-B Radiator Valve No. 220



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"its graceful domes rising like marble bubbles into the azure sky."

Second Annual

Cruise Around the World

DIRECTION OF THE

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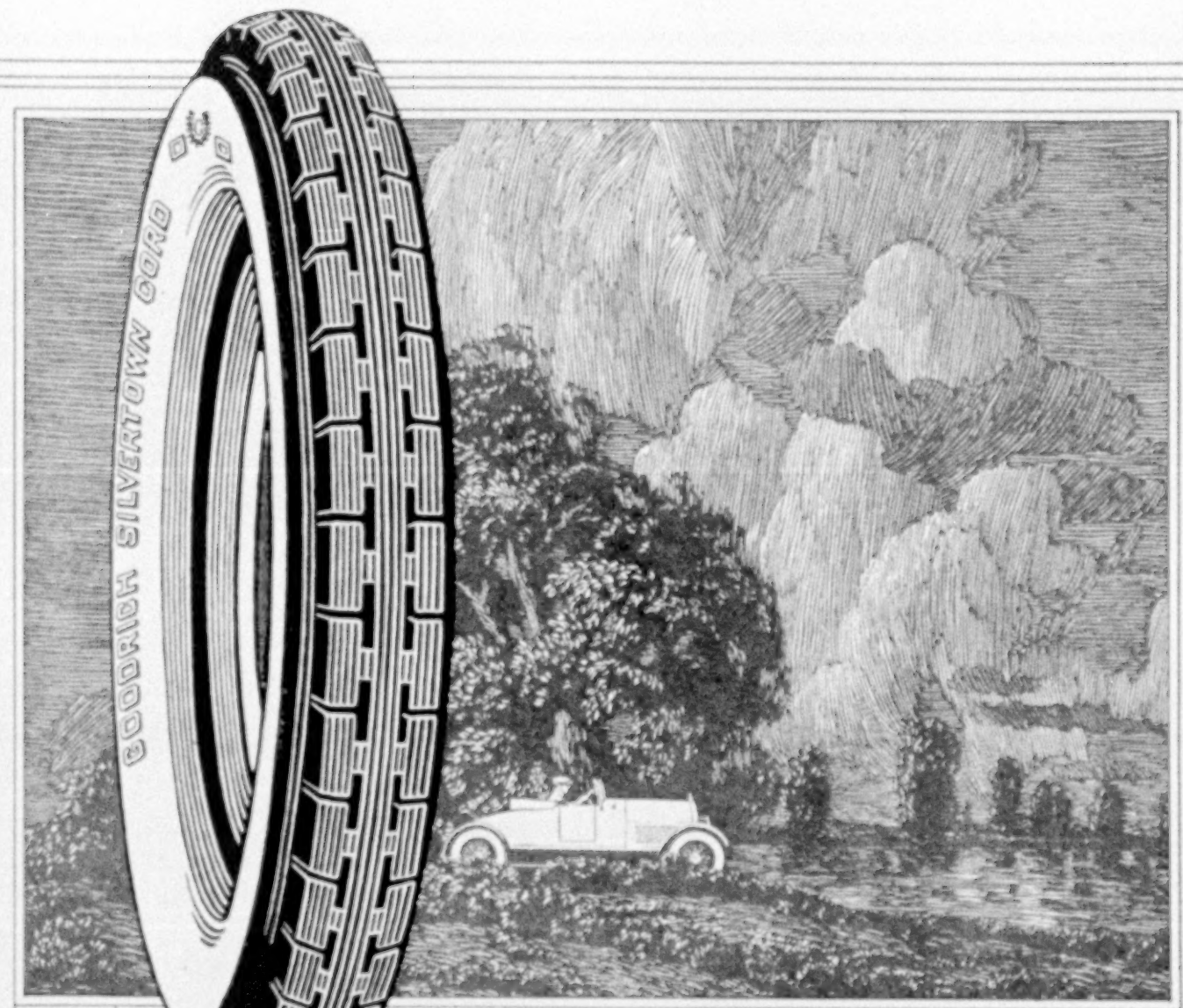

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THE B. F. GOODRICH RUBBER COMPANY, Established 1870

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SILVERTOWN CORD

SOLD BY GOODRICH DEALERS THE WORLD OVER

PERMANENT ENAMEL BAKED ON STEEL

Eight years ago, when Dodge Brothers originated the all-steel motor car body, they took advantage of the absence of wood in the framework to bake an enamel finish on the surface of the steel.

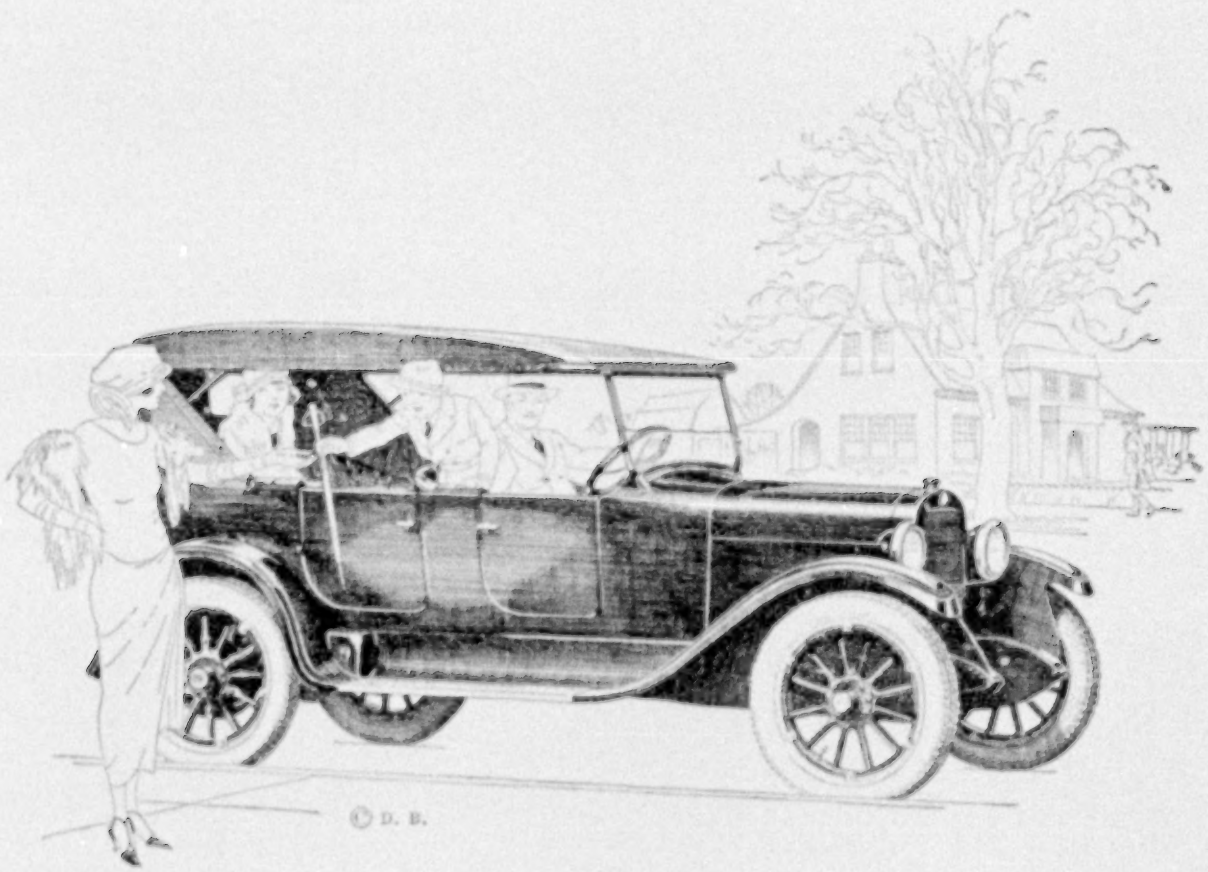
In a vast series of electric ovens, especially designed and built by Dodge Brothers' engineers for this process, three distinct coats of black enamel are successively baked on the steel at an intensely high temperature.

The result is a finish so hardy and durable that it seldom requires more than a good cleaning and polishing to restore the original brightness.

Even in sections of the Southwest where alkali in the soil is especially destructive to body finishes, Dodge Brothers enamel retains its beautiful lustre after years of wear.

DODGE BROTHERS

The price of the Touring Car is $880 f. o. b. Detroit



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The ORIENT via Honolulu

Steamship Fare~ $600 ROUND TRIP

IF you are one of the thousands who are dreaming of a trip to the Orient, sail over the "Sunshine Belt" on one of the famous "President" ships operated by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. A day's stop is made at Honolulu. Every 12 days one of the ships sail from San Francisco. Oriental ports of call are Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hong Kong and Manila.

The cost is low. The round trip to Yokohama including 26 days at sea costs only $600. The early sailings are:

President Taft . .	June 28
President Cleveland	July 12
President Pierce . .	July 26
President Wilson .	Aug. 9
President Lincoln .	Aug. 23

Send the coupon below now for full information.

INFORMATION BLANK
To U. S. Shipping Board
Inform. Division P.M.A 155 Washington, D.C.

Please send without obligation the literature described above. I am considering a trip to the Orient☐ to Europe☐, to South America ☐. I would travel 1st class ☐, 2d☐, 3d ☐.

*My Name*_____

*My Street No. or R. F. D.*_____

*Town*_____ *State*_____

For information in regard to sailings and accommodations address

Pacific Mail S. S. Co.

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503 So. Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal.
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Owners of the Vessels

Pacific Northwest Vacations

"Can I make a vacation trip to the North Pacific Coast and back in three weeks?"

YES! Easily. Not only that, but you can see Yellowstone Park on your way West and spend the best part of a week in the mountains or beside the sea.

This is a Typical Itinerary:

1st day —	Leave Chicago, Union Station, C. B. & Q., 10:10 A. M. —"North Coast Limited." Along the Mississippi.
2nd day —	Enroute. Farms! Lakes! Forests! Roosevelt's Ranch!
3rd day —	Through Gardiner Gateway. Arrive Mammoth Hot Springs, Yellowstone Park for lunch.
4th, 5th, 6th and 7th days.	— In Yellowstone Park. Geysers! Bears! Waterfalls! Canyons of gorgeous colorings!
8th, 9th, 10th and 11th days	In Butte, Helena, Spokane, Seattle, or Tacoma. The Rockies! The Cascades! The Olympics! Puget Sound.
12th and 13th days	Rainier National Park — 48 square miles of glaciers! Mountains aflame with wild flowers!
14th day—	Portland—Columbia River Highway! Mt. Hood! Fisheries! Roses!
15th, 16th and 17th days.	At the Seashore— Bathing! Golf! Rest!
18th, 19th, and 20th days.	—Homeward bound — via Northern Pacific Railway—famously good dining cars.
21st day—	Home!

$86.00 *Round Trip* Chicago North Pacific Coast

This itinerary, of course, is for those who can be away for only three weeks. If you decide to spend more time you can visit Alaska.

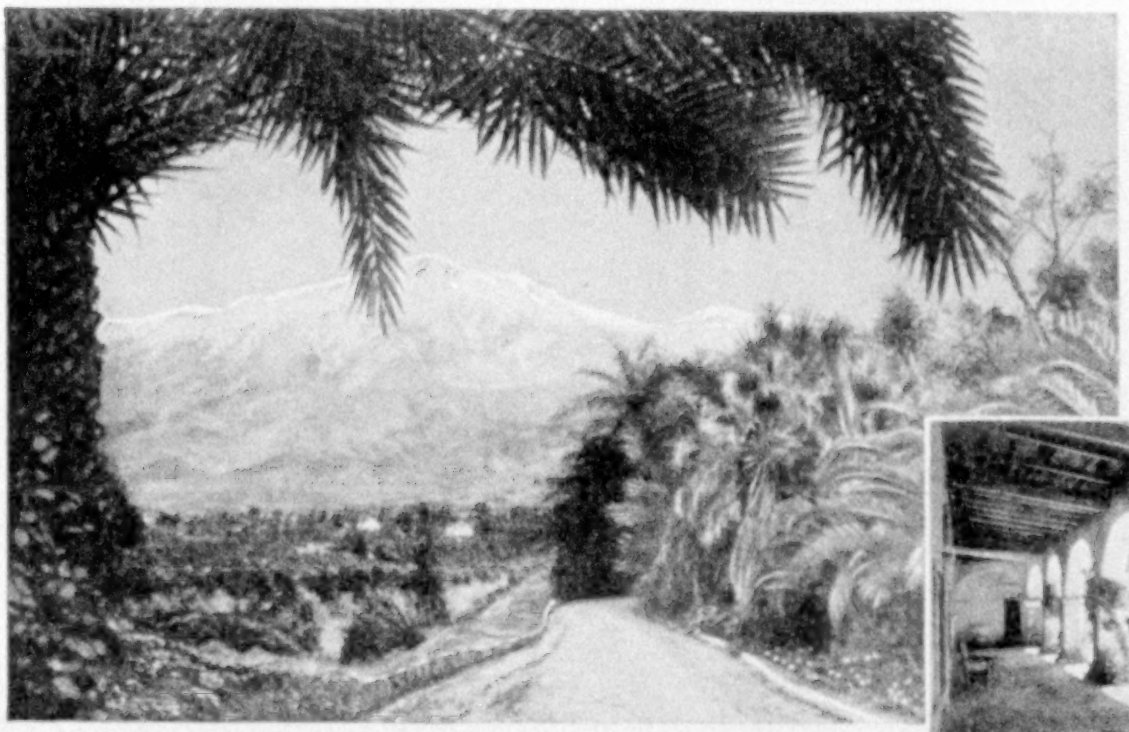
Would you like to have me prepare a special itinerary for you — starting from your home town? Tell me and I'll do it gladly.

A. B. Smith, Passenger Traffic Manager
941 Northern Pacific Bldg. St. Paul, Minn.

NORTHERN PACIFIC
YELLOWSTONE PARK LINE

"2000 Miles of Startling Beauty"

"Mention the Geographic—It identifies you."



New scenery, *complete change* and real rest are here

Why We Tell Our Friends
to Come This Summer

By A FORMER EASTERNER

HAVING lived in various sections of the East we have many friends and former neighbors who write us asking about the best time to come to Southern California.

We always say that though we love all seasons here, they should come this summer. And, because many Easterners do not seem to realize it, we always add that summer is cool here.

Just to prove our point we enclose this statement of the temperatures for 44 years—U. S. Government official readings in a great city in this section:

Average mean temperatures, 44 Junes 66
Average mean temperatures, 44 Julys 70
Average mean temperatures, 44 Augusts . . . 71
Average mean temperatures, 44 Septembers 69

Ninety nights under blankets during a three months' stay in summer and ninety perfect days for glorious activity or lazy relaxation, we tell them. Summer is the *rainless* season, too, so you can plan each day's program a week or a month ahead.

Then we recount the things to see and do here—the great desert like Sahara, the rugged mountains and snow-capped peaks, the great forests, the expansive groves, the miles of coast line including rocky shores and sandy beaches, the old Spanish missions, the motion picture studios, and the 4,000 miles of paved boulevards to take you to all the beauties and unique sights of this land.

We tell of the trout in mountain brooks, of the 200 and 300-pound catches in ocean fishing grounds, of picturesque and sporty golf courses, of hikes, of bridle paths leading through verdant meadows or up the sides of mountains, of exhilarating surf bathing.

There are so many things to talk about. All are unusual and interesting to our Eastern friends. In fact, even we who live here never tire of the things to do in Southern California.

And the friends who take our advice are more than pleased with what they find.

They write afterward to tell us what a wonderful trip they had. They are enthusiastic over the benefits they receive in this strange, new summerland.

The complete change, they say, rebuilds, revitalizes—makes them fresh and eager for the following year. They return whenever they can—some come every summer now that they know what is here.

And no matter what their circumstances are they all find a summer that fits their pocketbooks. There are finest hotels or modest boarding places to live in.

The side trips need not be expensive. In fact, Southern California's most beautiful and unique wonders cost nothing to see. And the *round-trip fares* on all transcontinental railroads during the summer between May and October are only a little more than the *usual one-way fare*.

* * * *

These and many other Californians have made it a rule to advise their friends to "come this summer." It's good advice.

And it is our advice to you who want a new and better summer than any you have ever had. Your local railroad ticket agent can give you the information you need. Or send the coupon for our booklet.

You will find here fine hotels with rates, on the average, less than in most other sections, and in no other place will you find a wider range in accommodations.

All-Year Club of Southern California

All-Year Club of Southern California,
Dept. M-1006, Chamber of Commerce Bldg.,
Los Angeles, Calif.

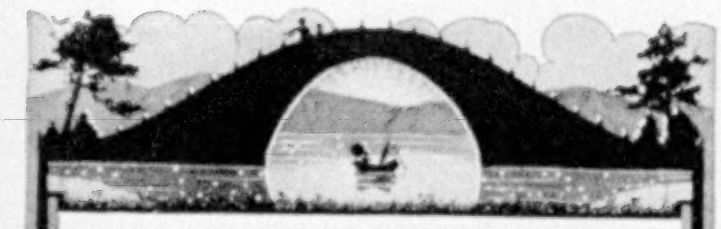
Please send me full information about the summer and year around vacation possibilities in Southern California.

Name .....

Street .....

City ..... State .....

Southern California is the new gateway to Hawaii.



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(30th Raymond-Whitcomb Cruise)
on the luxurious "floating hotel"
S.S. Resolute (foreign registry)

Sailing Eastbound from New York
January 19, 1924

Visiting the Mediterranean, Egypt, India, Ceylon, Java, Philippines, China, Japan (in the Cherry Blossom season), and the storied

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Including TAHITI, FIJI, and SAMOA

Early reservations desirable
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The Raymond-Whitcomb 1924

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on the luxurious S.S. "Reliance"
(sister ship of the famous "Resolute")

From New York—February 9, 1924

Visiting Spain, Algeria, Riviera, Italy, Tunis (Carthage), Greece, Turkey, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, Jugo-Slavia, and Venice.

Early applicants receive the benefit of selections from a wide range of accommodations
Booklet and rates on request

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There is still time for you to take advantage of "The Best in Travel" and see Europe this year. Raymond-Whitcomb Tours departing throughout the summer afford ideal opportunities for the discriminating traveler.

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Sailing June 23. Just enough time left to make your arrangements for this Perfect Summer Vacation. Application should be made at once to the nearest Raymond-Whitcomb Office.

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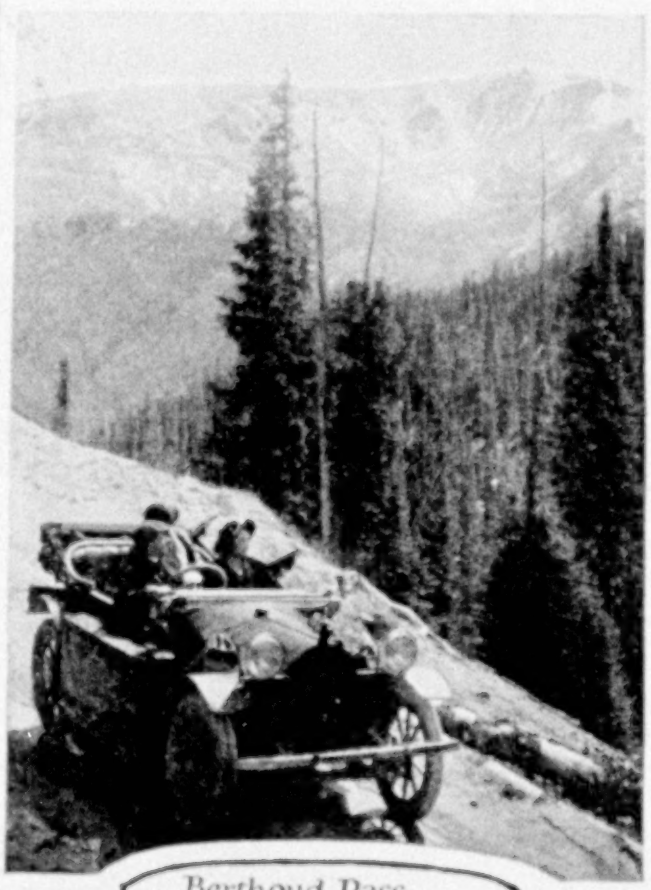


Berthoud Pass
Continental Divide

in COLORADO

Come up to where Nature has bestowed glorious gifts of scenic beauty spots that are easily accessible and can be enjoyed in comfort and safety—to where 46 of the 59 mountain peaks in the United States with an altitude of 14,000 feet and over, are located—to where you can travel over 8,000 miles of scenic highways, visit 2 National Parks and 15 National Forests with 500 lakes and 6,000 miles of trout streams.

Golf, live in luxury at the best of hotels and resorts, or rough it in the National Parks and National Forests of Colorado. Very low railroad rates, effective June 1st. Return limit October 31st.

Write for Free Booklet

that tells what you can see, time required, cost of trips to Rocky Mountain National Park, Mesa Verde National Park, Denver's Mountain Parks, the Glaciers and 60 other short trips. Rail trips: Platte Canyon, Georgetown Loop, Moffat Road.

DENVER TOURIST BUREAU

514 Seventeenth Street — Denver, Colorado

AMERICAN IDEALS

From a painting
by HERBERT PAUS

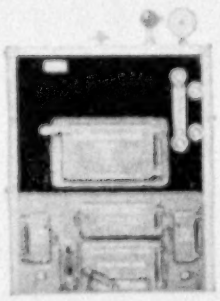
© ARCO 1923

Robert Morris

SAID HE: "The United States may command everything I have excepting integrity, and the loss of that would effectually disable me from serving them now."

Without his aid the war for independence could hardly have succeeded; he gave his all for the great American Ideal.

AMERICAN and IDEAL are solemn words, not to be lightly assumed. This Company chose them for its products because they embody its whole purpose—to make the warmth of American homes each year a little more nearly perfect.



The IDEAL TYPE A HEAT MACHINE is a practical example of the fulfillment of this purpose. Send for the finely illustrated book that explains how and why it soon pays back its initial cost in the fuel it saves.

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IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators for every heating need

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Please send without obligation the literature describing this service. I am considering a trip to Europe ☐, to the Orient ☐, to South America ☐.

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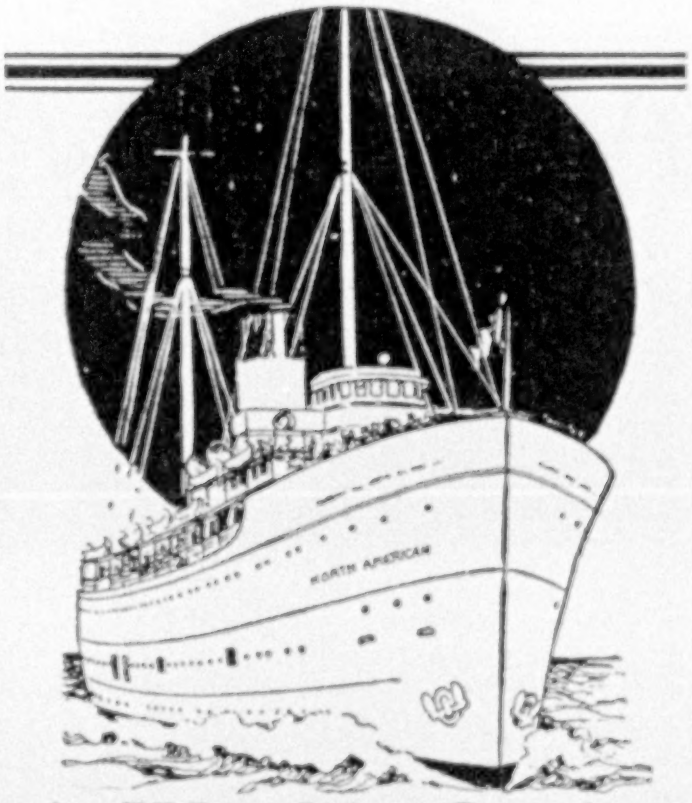
U. S. SHIPPING BOARD



A Week's Cruise

on 4 Great Lakes and Among the 30,000 Islands of Georgian Bay

Semi-weekly Sailings from
Chicago, Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland and Return

An alluring trip of over 2000 miles of ever-changing scenery, visiting **Mackinac Island, Parry Sound, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland and Buffalo (an entire day at Niagara Falls.)**

A chance to see the sights of **Chicago—the Metropolis of the West.**

The life giving breezes will give you new "pep" — you will eat well and sleep well and return home thoroughly rested and invigorated.

The Great Oil-Burning White Liners

"North American" and "South American"

offer you comforts and luxuries equal to the finest Atlantic Steamers — broad, roomy decks; commodious lounge rooms; comfortable berths or parlor rooms. Excellent meals, daintily served. You can be quiet and secluded or enter into the gaiety on shipboard, as you prefer. Pleasures on board for old or young. Come—even if you come alone. A social hostess will introduce you. Enjoy to the utmost dancing, entertainments, deck games and social life.

Tickets bearing rail routing between Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland and Buffalo will be honored for transit upon additional payment.

Call or write for pamphlet at any Railway Ticket Office or Tourist Agency or

Chicago, Duluth & Georgian Bay Transit Company

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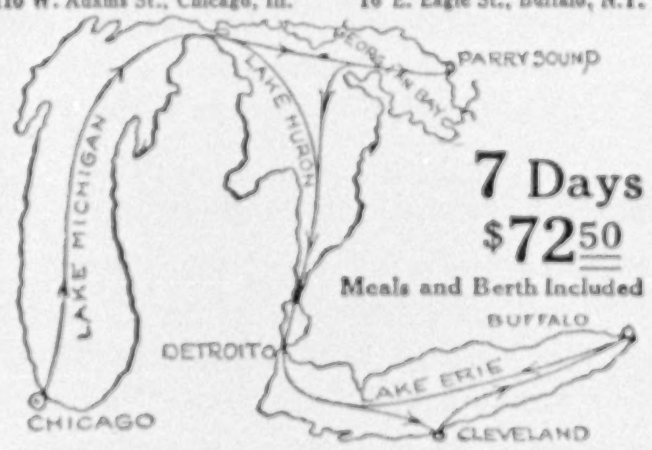

7 Days
$72.50
Meals and Berth Included

Four Out of Five Wait Too Long

Make sure your teeth are sound

Tender, bleeding gums herald Pyorrhea's coming.

Don't delay. Start to fight at once. First of all, go to your dentist for tooth and gum inspection. Then, brush the teeth, twice daily, with Forhan's For the Gums.

Public dental records show that four persons out of every five past forty, and thousands younger, wait too long. Don't be one of this sorry, neglectful majority.

Pyorrhea, when it strikes, is a merciless foe. The gums recede. The teeth loosen or must be extracted. Germs gather and infection often sweeps through the system.

Forhan's For the Gums, when used in time and used consistently, will prevent Pyorrhea or help to check its progress. It will keep the teeth clean, the gums firm, the entire mouth healthy. It is the time-tested formula of R. J. Forhan, D. D. S., is pleasing to the taste and recommended by the foremost dentists.

Buy a tube today. Brush your teeth regularly with it, morning and night. At all druggists, 35c and 60c.

Forhan's
FOR THE GUMS

Formula of R. J. Forhan, D. D. S.
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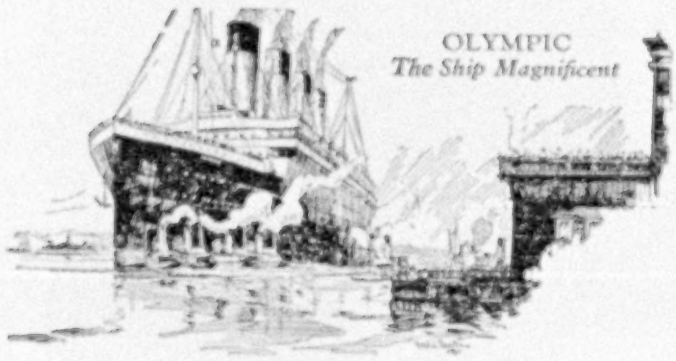
Our fleets are led by the Magnificent Trio: *Olympic, Homeric,* the world's largest ship *Majestic,* the *Lapland,* the palatial new *Belgenland,* and the famous Big Four—*Adriatic, Baltic, Cedric* and *Celtic.*



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The Ship Magnificent

We offer also a fleet of 14 delightful cabin steamers with the splendid new *Pittsburgh, Doric* and *Regina.* Some accommodations as low as $115.

Because of the large capacity of our fleets, choice accommodations are still available for early sailings.

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AMERICAN LINE — RED STAR LINE
INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY

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Whatever your requirements, we can meet them.
117 ships—1,218,000 tons

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All year 'round National Park!
—in California—

Every month in the year, Yosemite National Park—between San Francisco and Los Angeles—extends its welcome to all travelers to enjoy the exceptional beauty and majesty of its world-famous scenery—its motor tours, trail riding, summer and winter recreations, and mountain climbing.

The "Y T S" Tour, including 240 miles of motoring in Yosemite's mountains via Yosemite Transportation System, offers a special attraction between June 1 and October 1, reaching all main points of interest—Merced River Canyon, Yosemite Valley, Hetch Hetchy Valley, Inspiration Point, Mariposa Grove of 600 Big Trees, Wawona Point, Glacier Point and Overhanging Rock—at a cost of $15.00 for round trip transportation from Merced, California, where all main line railroad tickets permit free stopovers.

See Yosemite this year. For free Illustrated Descriptive Folder, address—

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK CO.
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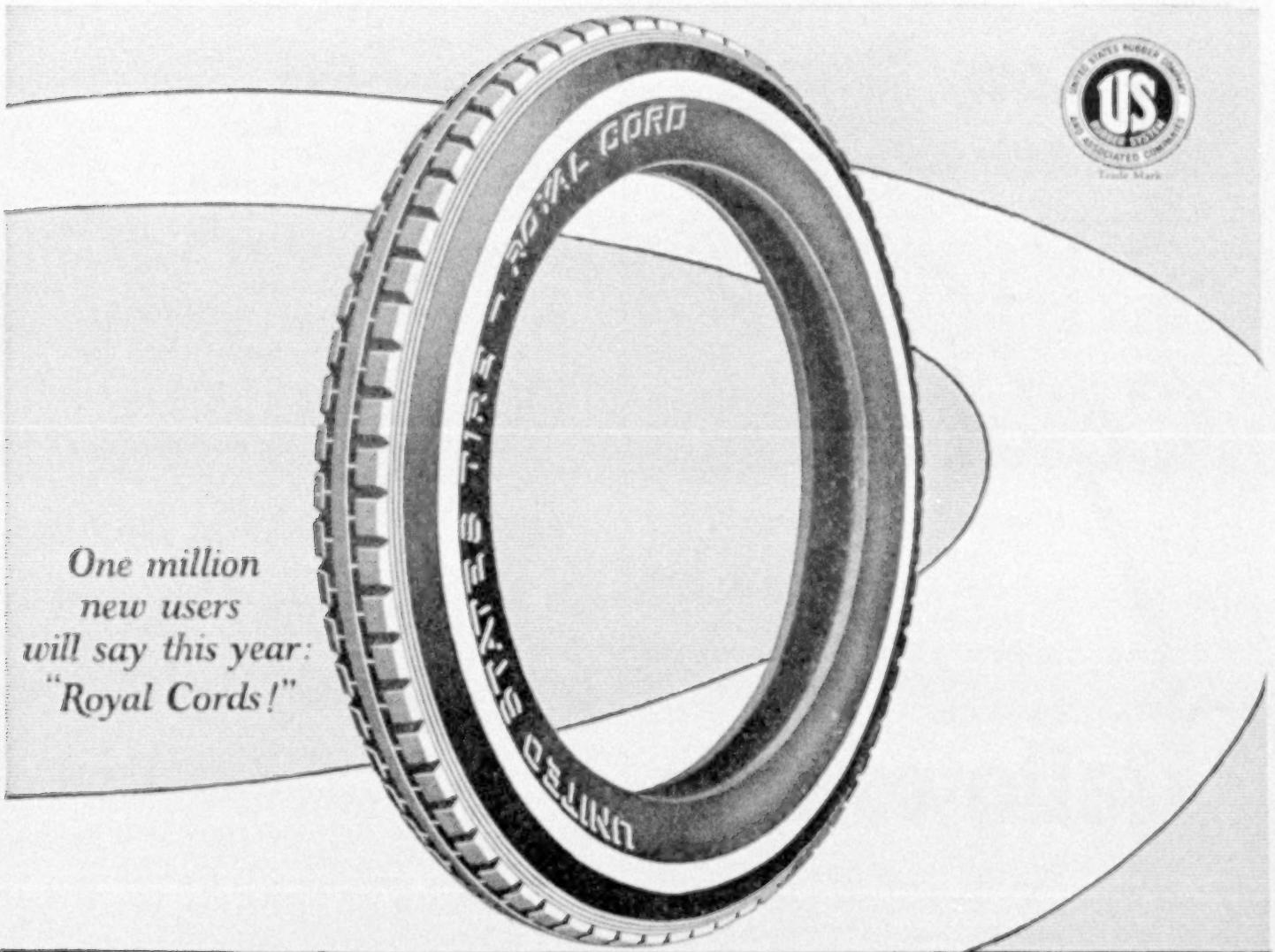
In Cleveland It's *The* HOLLENDEN

THE first first-class hotel in Cleveland retains the preference of fastidious travelers by its courtesy, its convenience, its ample and varied accommodations, its highly experienced organization and its internationally famous restaurants. Clean, quiet, comfortable and reliable. Concise Information Booklet free.

The Hollenden Hotel Company Cleveland Ohio



If this happens to be the year you come over to Royal Cords

THERE'S not much difference between the way a man buys his first U. S. Royal Cord and the way he buys any other tire.

But there comes a time a little later when he thinks back to see how he came to ask for a Royal Cord.

And why he didn't do it sooner.

* * *

If 1923 happens to be the year you come over to Royal Cords you are likely to notice this—

You didn't buy Royal Cords on the strength of any advertised extravagant mileages.

The makers of Royal Cords believe in letting each tire user make his own comparisons on his own car. That provides every man with the facts in the form most useful to him.

You didn't buy Royal Cords on an impulse. The conviction that the Royal Cord is a good tire had been growing with you for some time.

You didn't buy Royal Cords merely because they are the product of the largest rubber organization in the world.

More than anything else, it has been the simple, understandable policies of the Royal Cord people that have made the Royal Cord seem a tire of personal responsibility.

* * *

It has been the growing understanding among men that Royal Cord value conscientiously out-tops all other tire values today.

United States Tires are Good Tires

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Very Low Summer fares

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The Nation's Playground—a scenic paradise. To get the greatest variety of recreation and enjoyment in a limited time at a reasonable cost — see Colorado.

Yellowstone

Nature's Unparalleled Spectacle. 3300 square miles of wilderness and 200 lakes. It takes but a few days more to see both Colorado and Yellowstone. Rock Island is the Colorado Way to Yellowstone.

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Other fast, convenient trains from Chicago, St. Louis, Memphis and the Middle-west.

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(284)

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[ ] California
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(Check book or books you desire)

FAMOUS STEAMERS
"Washington Irving" "Hendrick Hudson"
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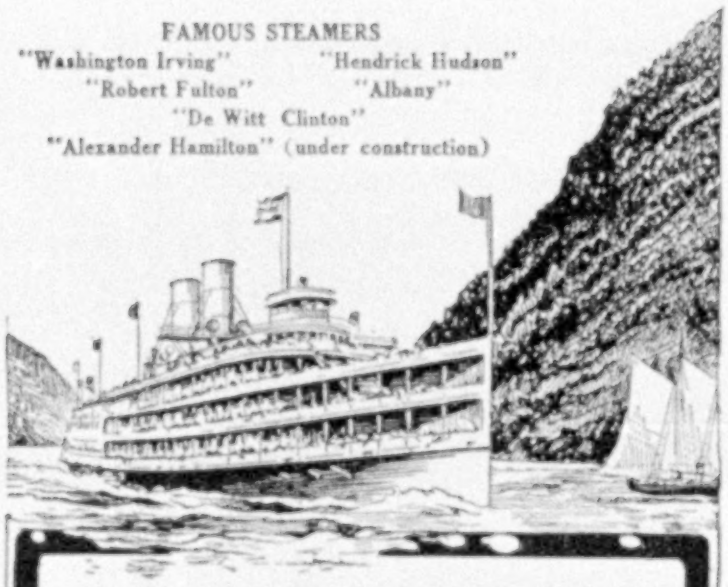

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The Pleasant Route To Vacation Lands

No matter which direction you travel, the Day Line forms the ideal connecting link between New York and the Catskills, Berkshires, Adirondacks, Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Niagara Falls and all points North, East and West. Delightful One-Day Outings from New York.

The palatial white flyers of the Day Line fleet—passenger service exclusively—are the world's most luxurious river craft.

Daily and Sunday service—season to October 21. Rail tickets accepted, New York to Albany, Albany to New York.

Write for Illustrated Literature

Hudson River Day Line

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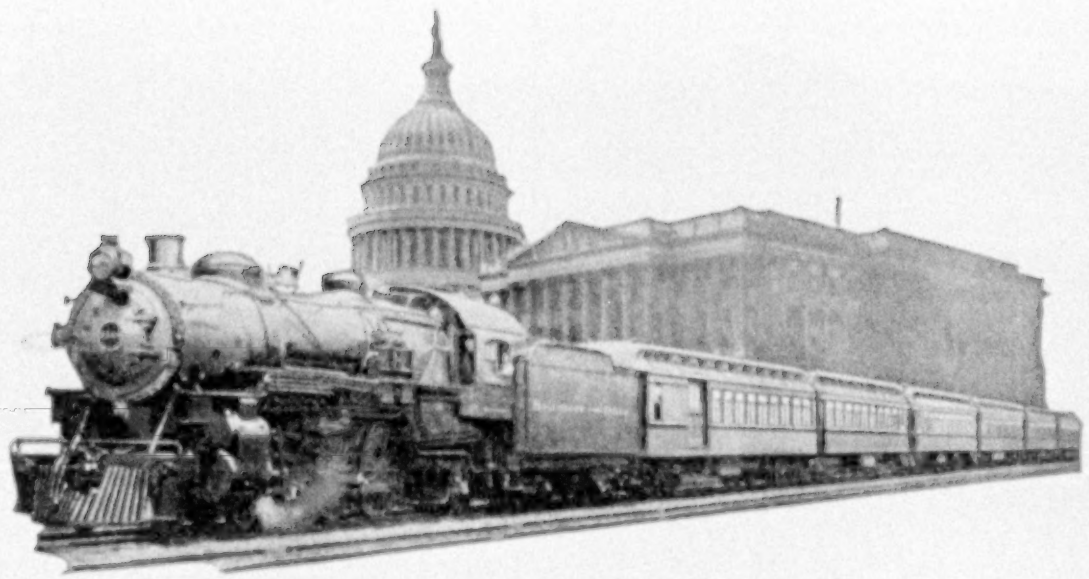
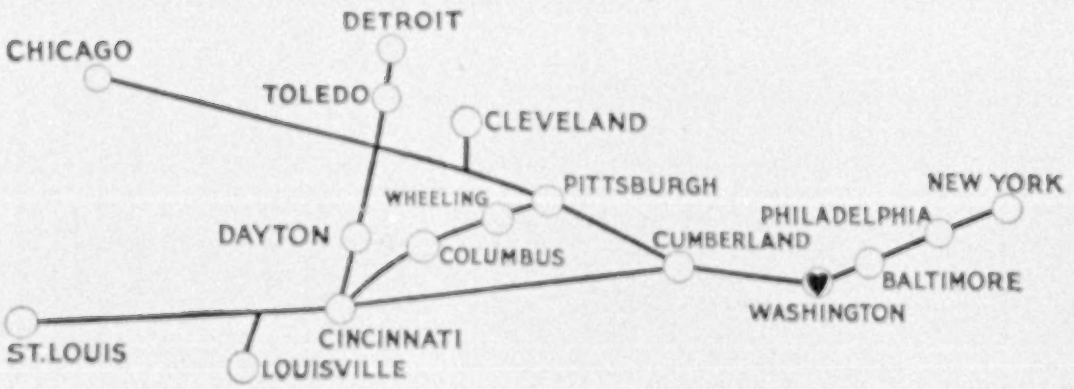


Serving the Heart of the Nation



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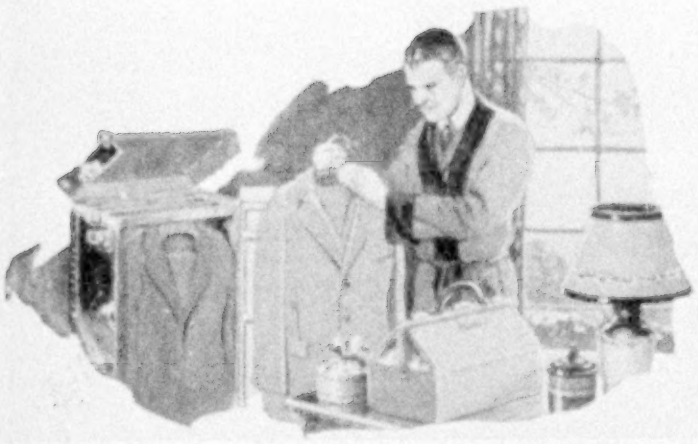
Arrives Chicago . .	9.00 A.M.	Arrives Washington .	9.00 A.M.

Baltimore & Ohio



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A North America Tourist Baggage Policy will relieve you of countless worries when traveling and protect you from financial loss if your baggage (or any part of its contents) is damaged or lost.

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Pin this coupon to your letterhead

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By specially chartered, sumptuous S. S. BALTIC (White Star Line) 23,884 tons. 65 days' cruise. 18 days in Egypt and Palestine; Spain, Athens, Rome, etc. $600 up, including Hotels, Guides, Drives, Fees, etc.

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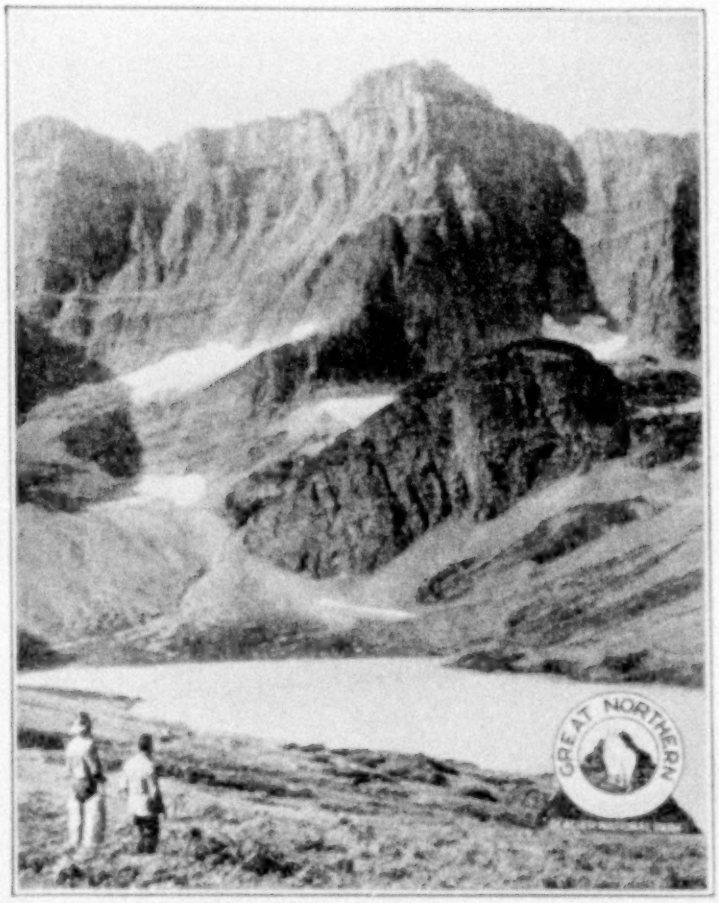
ROUND THE WORLD

From N. Y. Jan. 19, by a specially chartered luxurious liner, over a fascinating itinerary including Havana, Panama Canal, San Francisco, Hawaiian Islands. 14 days in Japan, China, Manila, Java, Singapore, Burmah, option 19 days in India, Egypt, Riviera, with stop-over privileges in Europe.

4 MONTHS, $1000 up

Including Hotels, Drives, Guides, Fees, etc.

Frank C. Clark, Times Bldg., N. Y.



See the Land of Glacial Cirques

Go out to Glacier National Park this summer—to the scenic land of glacial cirques. See the world-famous Lewis Overthrust Fault where Chief Mountain turned upside down. Glacier Park is a scientifically interesting vacation land. Ride horseback — motor — fish — walk—camp in a scenic setting carved out by prehistoric glacial action.

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PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Be sure to see this charmed vacation land. Through trains from Chicago and Kansas City via Burlington Route-Great Northern Railway to Glacier Park, Spokane, Seattle, Tacoma, and Portland. En route to Pacific Northwest, Alaska or California, visit Lake Chelan, and Rainier and Crater Lake National Parks, and run down to the wonderful bathing beaches.

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For free booklets or information apply any ticket or tourist agent or Great Northern Railway offices

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516 Longacre Bldg.
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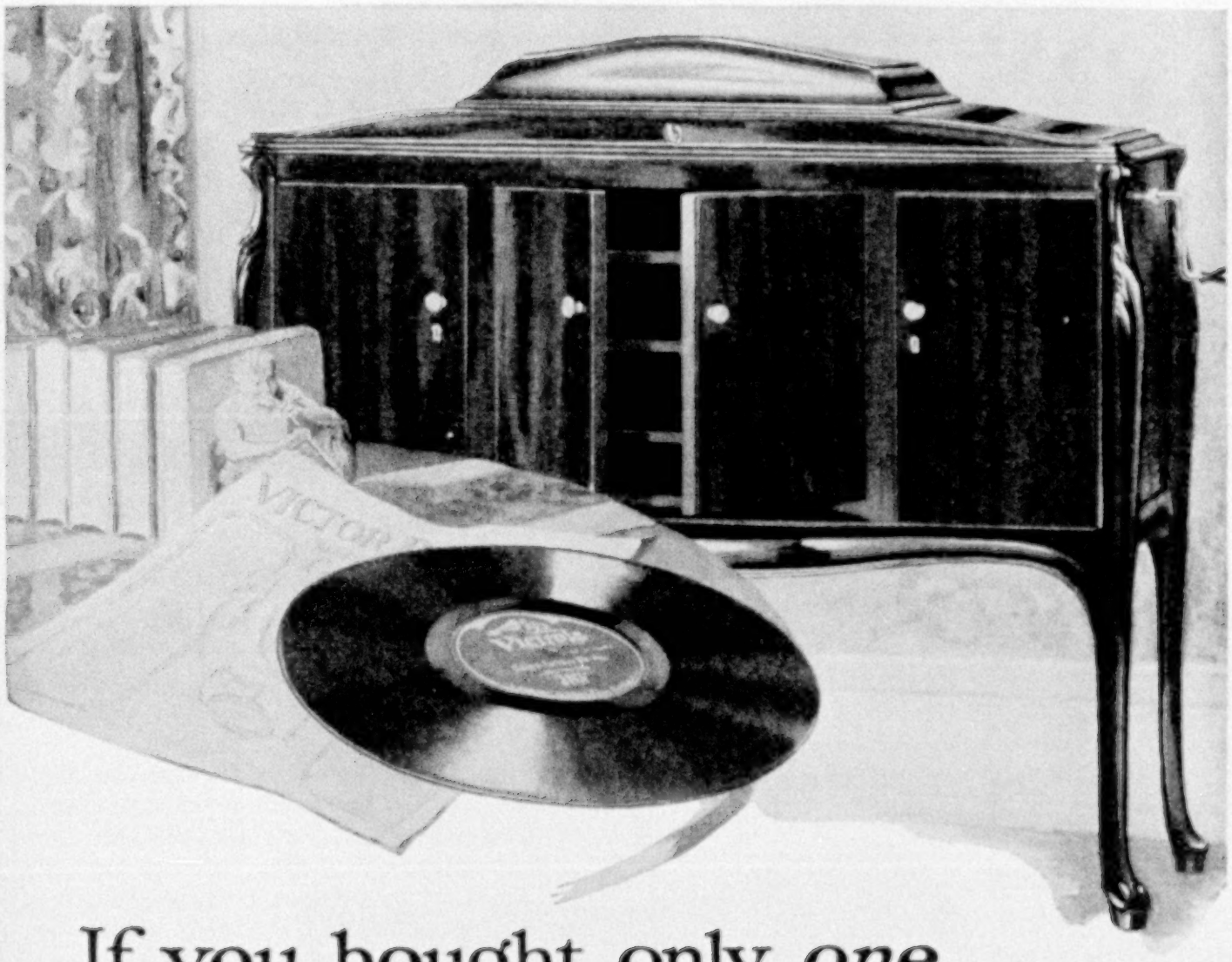

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THE TRANSFORMATION OF WASHINGTON

A Glance at the History and Along the Vista of the Future of the Nation's Capital

BY CHARLES MOORE

Chairman of the Commission of Fine Arts

EIGHT cities in four different States sheltered the Continental Congress and its successor, the Congress of the Confederation. Driven from Philadelphia to Princeton by a mob of mutineer soldiers deliberately unrestrained by civic authority, Congress determined to create a capital under its own control.

This determination found expression in the Constitution, which provides that the Congress shall have power "to exercise exclusive jurisdiction in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of government of the United States."

In 1790, as the result of a bargain made by Alexander Hamilton at a dinner arranged for the purpose by Thomas Jefferson, the seat of Congress was fixed for ten years at Philadelphia, and after that time permanently on the Potomac. In return for this concession by the North, the State debts were to be assumed by the General Government—a measure which had found small favor in the South.

Congress, having charged President Washington with selecting the exact boundaries of the Federal District within which the capital city should be located, Maryland and Virginia ceded to the General Government jurisdiction over the territory so selected, including the Maryland city of Georgetown and the Virginia town of Alexandria.

Washington bargained with the seventeen landowners for their respective holdings included within an area, wholly on the Maryland shore, extending from the Anacostia to Rock Creek, and from the Potomac to the range of hills now marked by Florida Avenue.

This territory, four and a half miles from east to west and two and a half miles from south to north, was as large as that comprised within the limits of Paris, then a city of 800,000 people. Today a population half that size occupies the entire District of Columbia.

L'ENFANT ASKED FOR PERMISSION TO DESIGN FEDERAL CITY

In 1789, while these arrangements were in progress, Major Pierre Charles L'Enfant, a young French engineer of thirty-five years, who had served with distinction and had suffered wounds and captivity in the Revolution, applied to Washington to be appointed to design the Federal City, and was selected for the task.

Washington personally knew the man who had secured in France the designs for the eagles worn as the insignia of the Society of the Cincinnati, and who successfully remodeled the New York City Hall, making of it the most beautiful building in America. Indeed, in this building

Photograph by Charles Martin

THE CAVALRY GROUP OF THE MONUMENT TO GENERAL ULYSSES S. GRANT (SEE COLOR PLATE VI)

This is the most important work of sculpture ever designed for the Government, and was located so as to be the head of the Mall. From it a broad carpet of grass extending to the Washington Monument will be flanked on each side by four rows of American elms and by drives and walks, thereby restoring the park connection between the Capitol and the White House. Special artillery and cavalry drills were given at West Point and at other posts to aid the sculptor, Henry Merwin Shrady, in the development of his design. Mr. Shrady spent nearly fifteen years upon the sculptures, and died in New York just two weeks prior to the unveiling of the monument, on the centenary of Grant's birth, April 27, 1922.

Official photograph by U. S. Army Air Service

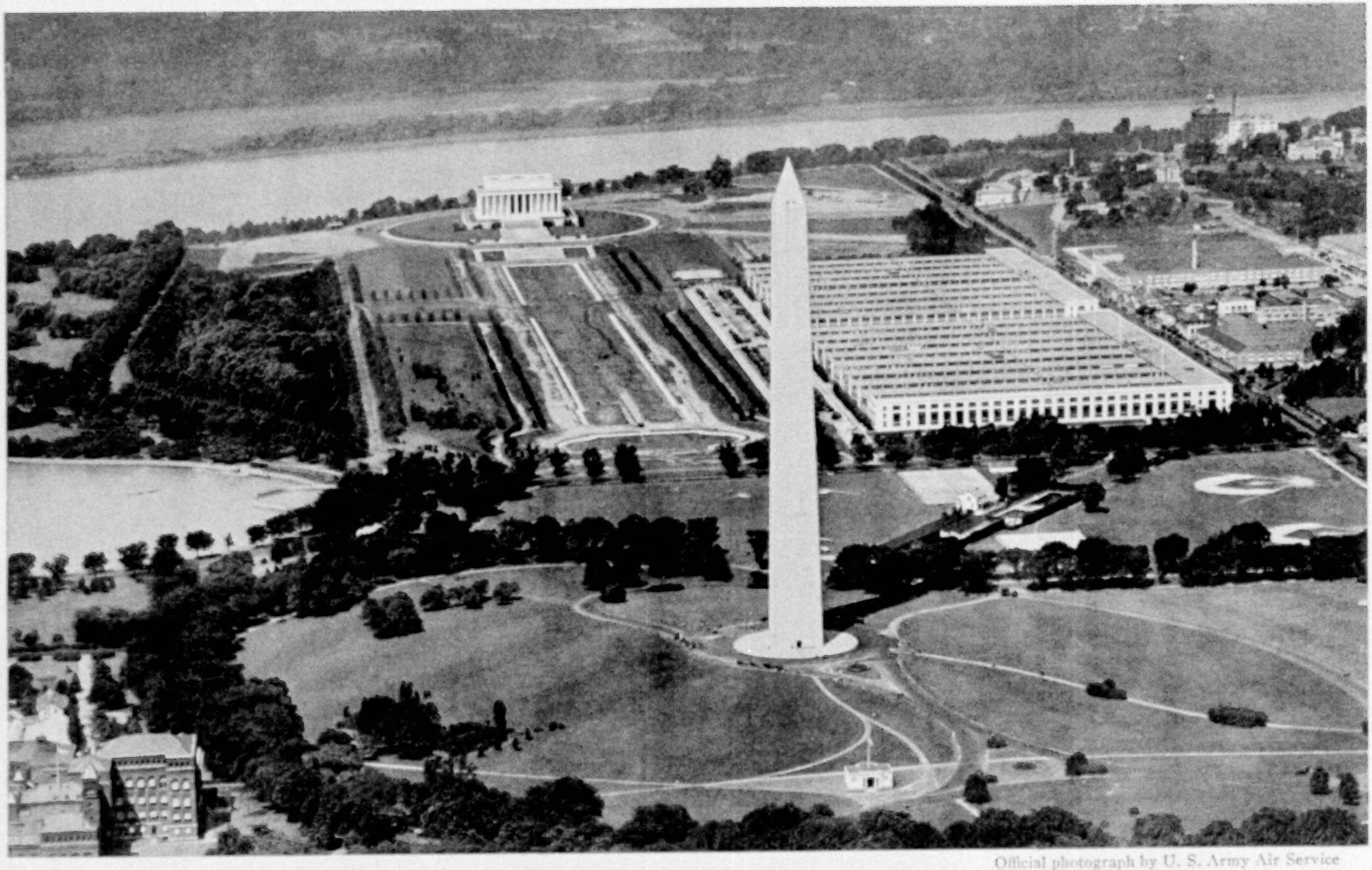
THE WASHINGTON POST OFFICE AND UNION STATION

These buildings, while related to the Capitol group, were made distinctly subordinate to the Capitol. The land between them and the Capitol has been condemned for use as Congress gardens and sites for public buildings, but only half of it has been paid for. Temporary war buildings (in the right foreground) occupy a portion of the unsightly area. The picture shows the crowds gathered to welcome General Pershing upon his return from France.

Photograph by Charles Martin

THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL, ON THE AXIS OF THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT AND THE CAPITOL

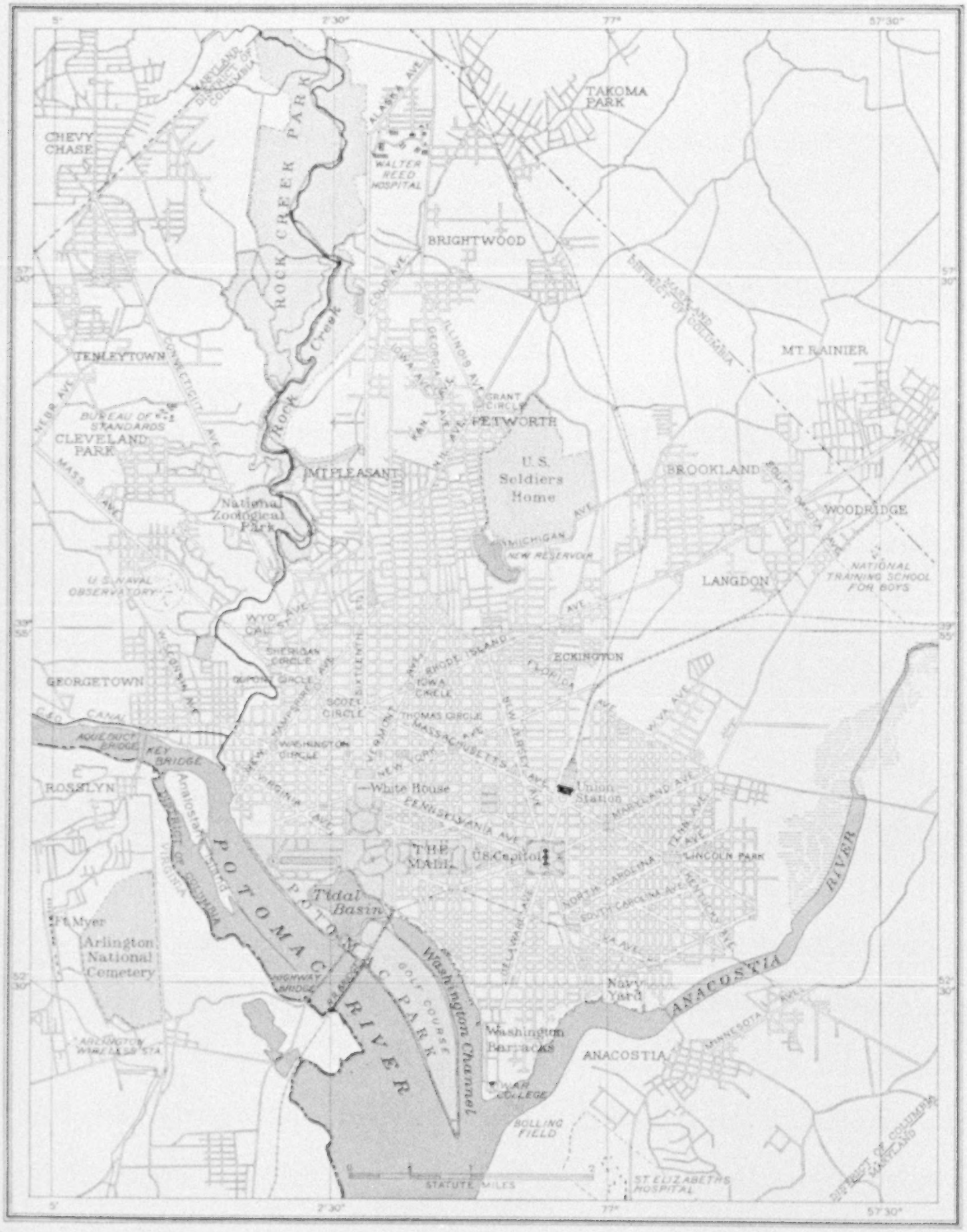
The Capitol, Washington Monument, and Lincoln Memorial are on the main axis of the central composition, so arranged that each gives dignity to the others. Washington was planned in 1792 as a unified city; the plan was neglected from 1824 until 1901, when it was reëstablished and enlarged.



Official photograph by U. S. Army Air Service

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT AND THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL FROM THE AIR

To the right are the temporary Navy Department and Munitions Buildings, located in Potomac Park during the World War, when five thousand trees and shrubs were sacrificed to make a place for them. Every lover of Washington hopes that these factorylike structures will soon be removed, thereby restoring the beauty and symmetry of the Mall, with its monumental structures. In the lower left corner is the old Bureau of Engraving and Printing Building, and immediately beyond is the north end of the Tidal Basin. In the background sweeps the Potomac. The small white building in front of the Monument is the waiting room for those wishing to ascend the shaft by elevator.



Drawn by James M. Darley

A MAP OF WASHINGTON

Every State in the Union eventually will be represented in the names of the National Capital's avenues. Some of the avenues, such as Alabama, Mississippi, and Oklahoma, lie beyond the limits shown here, others are not yet developed, and one or two (like Oregon) are too short to be shown on a map drawn to this scale (see also map, page 576).

Washington was inaugurated as President, and there the first Congress of the United States held its sessions.

In three reports to Washington, the last accompanied by the plan finally adopted, L'Enfant presented a scheme at once comprehensive and attractive. He seized upon the physical features of the landscape and adapted to them the elements of his design; he planned a city with every adornment and every convenience then known to man; he provided for needs of recreation, of learning, and of religion.

His plan obviously was based on the plan of the French capital city of Versailles, with its focal points, radial avenues, water effects, and such disposition of public buildings as creates an ensemble in which every part has organic relations with every other part.

He wrote to Washington, that "although the means now within the power of the country is not such as to pursue the design to any great extent, it will be obvious that the plan should be drawn on such a scale as to leave room for that aggrandizement and embellishment which the increase of the wealth of the nation will permit it to pursue at any period, however remote."

This he proceeded to do in a manner at once so comprehensive and so fine that the L'Enfant plan remains to this day not alone a fulfilment of his dream, but also a prophecy and a guide for the future.

Washington believed firmly that the Potomac River was the future highway to the Ohio country, with its rich lands and consequent prospective large population. Both he and Jefferson were convinced that Alexandria was destined to become one of the great commercial cities of the United States. This prosperity the capital would share by reason of proximity.

STEAM RAILROADS CHANGED THE CURRENTS OF TRAFFIC

After Washington's death the steam railroad came to change the currents of traffic and to create other channels of trade. The growth and development of the Federal City, therefore, came to depend on causes inhering in the fact that it is the permanent seat of government.

While L'Enfant was struggling with his grand plan, William Thornton was building the Capitol and James Hoban was at work on the White House.

These two buildings were the chief focal centers of the L'Enfant plan; from them the main avenues radiated. In scale and design they surpassed any structures in the land. Based on classic precedents, excellent in their mass and proportions, they embodied a simple dignity and substantial elegance expressive of the lives and character of the men who signed the Declaration of Independence and framed the Constitution.

The generations that have come and gone since those early days have never been able to surpass either the plan of the city or the designs of two buildings which preëminently represent the power and simplicity of the Republic.

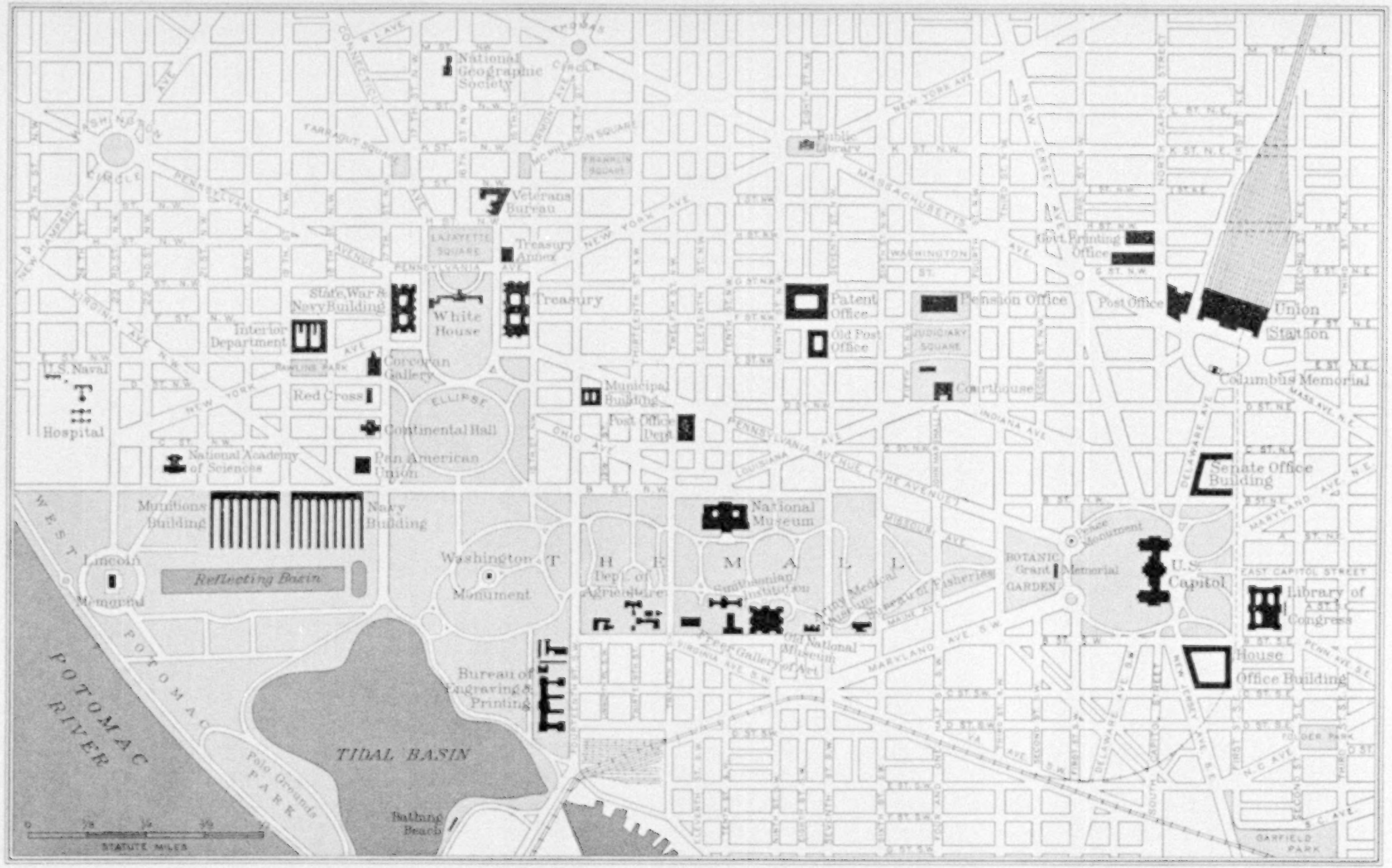
The private response to the grand public initiative, however, was slow and halting. Fearing lest love's labor would be lost if, when Congress assembled in the new city, its members should find no place in which to live, Washington took the lead by erecting at his own expense three houses for their accommodation; and he further showed his faith by buying, on the Anacostia side, lands for commercial uses and, near Rock Creek, a square of ground on which to build a residence for himself—a project prevented by his death in 1799.

ALL OF THE GOVERNMENT'S 123 CLERKS MOVE TO NEW CITY

During the summer of 1800 the entire force of government clerks, 123 in number, domiciled themselves in Washington, as the Federal City came to be called. President and Mrs. Adams, arriving in November, found the Massachusetts town of Milton superior to that abode of fashion, Georgetown.

As for the President's House, there was "not the least fence, yard, or convenience without," while within not a single apartment was completed. "The great unfinished audience-room," Mrs. Abigail Adams wrote, "I make a drying room of, to hang up the clothes in."

Surrounded by forests, people could not be found to cut and haul the wood for the fires made necessary to secure the household from daily agues. "And yet," she observes, "it is a beautiful spot, capable



Drawn by A. H. Bumstead

A MAP OF THE MALL AND THE PRINCIPAL PUBLIC BUILDINGS OF WASHINGTON

Washington is divided into four sections by the Mall and three streets radiating from the Capitol. Between the Mall and North Capitol Street is the Northwest Section; between North Capitol and East Capitol is the Northeast; between East Capitol and South Capitol is the Southeast, and between South Capitol and the Mall lies Southwest Washington. In the main, streets running north and south are numbered, those running east and west are lettered to W, but "J" Street is omitted. See airplane views of the Mall, pages 573, 586, 596, and 604.

of any improvement, and the more I view it, the more I am delighted with it."

On the third Monday in November, 1800, President Adams repaired to the Capitol to deliver his address to Congress.

Only one wing had been built.

The Senate Chamber occupied what is now the Law Library; the walls of the stately hall, two stories in height, included the present Supreme Court room.

The House members, housed temporarily in the space now used as the offices and consultation rooms of the court, crowded into the Senate Chamber, after the immemorial fashion of the British Parliament—a custom that obtains to this day at times of the inauguration of a President.

CONGRESS TAKES UP ITS WORK IN PERMANENT HOME

President Adams congratulated the people of the United States on the assembling of Congress at the permanent seat of their government, and congratulated the members on the prospect of a residence not to be exchanged.

There must have been some misgivings on the part of his hearers; for of the avenues and streets portrayed on the L'Enfant plan not one was visible, except a road, with two buildings on each side of it, called New Jersey Avenue.

Pennsylvania Avenue was a deep morass covered with alder bushes. Between the President's House and Georgetown was a block known as "The Six Buildings," and there were two other blocks of dwelling-houses, and here and there isolated wooden buildings.

An extensive and well-kept hotel had been built on the east side of Capitol Square; but accommodations were so limited that, as a rule, Members of Congress slept two in a room, Speaker Sedgwick alone having an apartment to himself.

The Southern members for the most part found quarters in Georgetown, driving back and forth in hackney coaches.

Notwithstanding these inconveniences, the location of the capital city on a fine navigable river, with facilities for internal navigation that made it approachable by the population of the Western States, seemed to the Hon. John Cotton Smith, of Connecticut, to mark its selection by Washington as "a striking exhibition of the discernment, wisdom, and forecast which characterized that illustrious man." But he confesses that on the oft-repeated attempts to remove the seat of government he stood almost alone among Northern members in giving his vote in the negative.

HALTING GROWTH

By 1814 Washington was a city of 8,000 people, with streets so ill defined as to resemble footpaths. John Armstrong, Secretary of War, scouted the idea of an invasion by the British, saying that no army would consider it worth while to plunder the "Sheep-Walk," as the town was derisively called. But to Admiral Cockburn and Major General Ross, the destruction of the enemy's capital seemed quite worth while.

Against trained soldiers and sailors President Madison's militia was of no avail. On August 24 a little force of sailors commanded by Commodore Barney caused a loss of some 500 of the British; but the militia fled before the British could reach them. Then that "harbor of Yankee democracy," the Capitol, was burned.

The undefended White House, the Treasury building, and the Long Bridge across the Potomac also were destroyed. Nature stepped in to repel the invaders. A torrential thunderstorm and tornado completed the destruction of buildings that had escaped set fires; but it also drove the enemy back to their fleet.

Chagrin and pride stimulated the rebuilding. Congress was accommodated in a building hastily erected by private subscriptions of landowners, who feared the removal of the capital to another location.

This building, used during the Civil War as the "Old Capitol Prison," is now the headquarters of the Woman's Party.

The Capitol was rebuilt according to the original design, by B. H. Latrobe and Charles Bulfinch; so also was the White House, happily by James Hoban, its architect.

Four other public buildings representing the period before the Civil War stand as conspicuous monuments of dignity and good taste, howbeit their appearance has been modified and enhanced in later times. These are the Courthouse on Judiciary

Photograph by Charles Martin

THE GENERAL READING-ROOM OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

The rotunda is 100 feet in diameter, and at each of its eight angles rise clustered piers of red Numidian marble resting on bases of brown Tennessee stone and supporting semicircular arches that bear the massive entablatures, from which spring the ribs supporting a great dome of copper. In addition to its three million books, the library contains collections of prints, maps, manuscripts, music, and books for the blind. There are 102 miles of shelving in this, America's National Library, where two copies of every copyrighted book are deposited, the books catalogued, and the printed catalogue cards distributed among the libraries of the country. Books needed in any part of the United States are furnished to institutions through their local libraries. There is an average of three thousand visitors each day (see Color Plates I and XI).

Photograph by Charles Martin

RAMBLER ROSES IN THE GROUNDS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Square; the Patent Office and its opposite neighbor, the Old Post Office, and the Treasury.

WALTER DESIGNED THE CAPITOL DOME

During the first half century the Capitol became outgrown. President Fillmore was authorized, therefore, to select an architect to plan extensions to the original building. The importance of the work led to the calling of Thomas U. Walter, a man of thorough training, broad horizons, and serious purpose, who not only became the dominant architectural authority in Washington, but who also exercised leadership in his profession throughout the country.

He wrought the Capitol dome in form so satisfactory that it has taken its place among the half dozen great domes of the world.

When civil war came the dome was just springing into shape. To President Lincoln it seemed the sign and symbol of the Union of the States, and he commanded that work on it should not stop, but be carried on continuously throughout that struggle for the nation's very life.

By 1846 Alexandria and the Virginia side of the Potomac had become thoroughly disgusted by lack of consideration on the part of Congress.

They had gained nothing from being included in the District of Columbia; they had lost everything that makes citizenship worth having—courts, schools and colleges, and control over their local affairs. So they persuaded Congress to allow

them to vote themselves back into Virginia; and the State welcomed the wandering, not to say errant, sister.

Thus, constitutionally or otherwise, three miles square were lopped off of the District of Columbia.

GROWTH OF THE CITY SINCE THE CIVIL WAR

During the Civil War, Washington was an armed camp. More than once the Confederate flag flew contemptuously in plain sight of the slowly curving dome of the Capitol. Within a chain of earthwork forts encircling the city, churches and school-houses were turned into hospitals, while marching troops raised clouds of dust or long lines of artillery cut deep ruts in the mud of the unpaved streets.

Once, on July 11, 1864, General Early appeared suddenly on the northern side of the District and within the ten miles square fought a battle with an improvised force of defenders.

President Lincoln, perplexed and anxious, appeared at the front, his tall form a target for the enemy bullets that fell about him until the Commander-in-Chief was ordered to the rear!

The war over, the North paused for a brief period to gather its resources, and then began to forge ahead along all lines of activity. Even Washington felt the new impulse, and President Grant was not slow to enter upon the task of making a modern city of the straggling village in which the government had its habitation.

Congress created the machinery, and, like all the suddenly created municipal machines of the day, it was extravagant.

But it accomplished its purpose. Washington was transformed—ruthlessly, until impoverished citizens and a bankrupt treasury called a sudden halt. Yet not before a new spirit had been injected into the dealings of Congress with the District.

CHANGES IN DISTRICT GOVERNMENT

Between 1874 and 1878 a form of government for the District was devised and set in motion, by means of which the provision in the Constitution giving Congress exclusive jurisdiction over the seat of government began to have real meaning.

Both the people and Congress were just beginning to realize that Washington was primarily the nation's capital, and must be treated as such. The right to vote for local officials was taken away. Executive functions were lodged in a board of three commissioners, two appointed by the President from among residents and one detailed from the Engineer Corps of the Army.

Taxes were paid into the United States Treasury, and twice the amount so collected might be appropriated by Congress to pay the expenses of civic government, the theory being that half the property in the District of Columbia was public property of the nation.

The various items of municipal housekeeping received needed attention—water supply, filtration, sewage disposal, street extensions, railway terminals, hospitals, charities, all were overhauled and bettered.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

In the Library of Congress, completed in 1897, the people of the United States have found satisfaction. Thousands of visitors come to it daily, not only to use its facilities, but also to enjoy the display of portions of its treasures, and particularly to admire the sculpture and mural paintings (see Color Plate I and page 578).

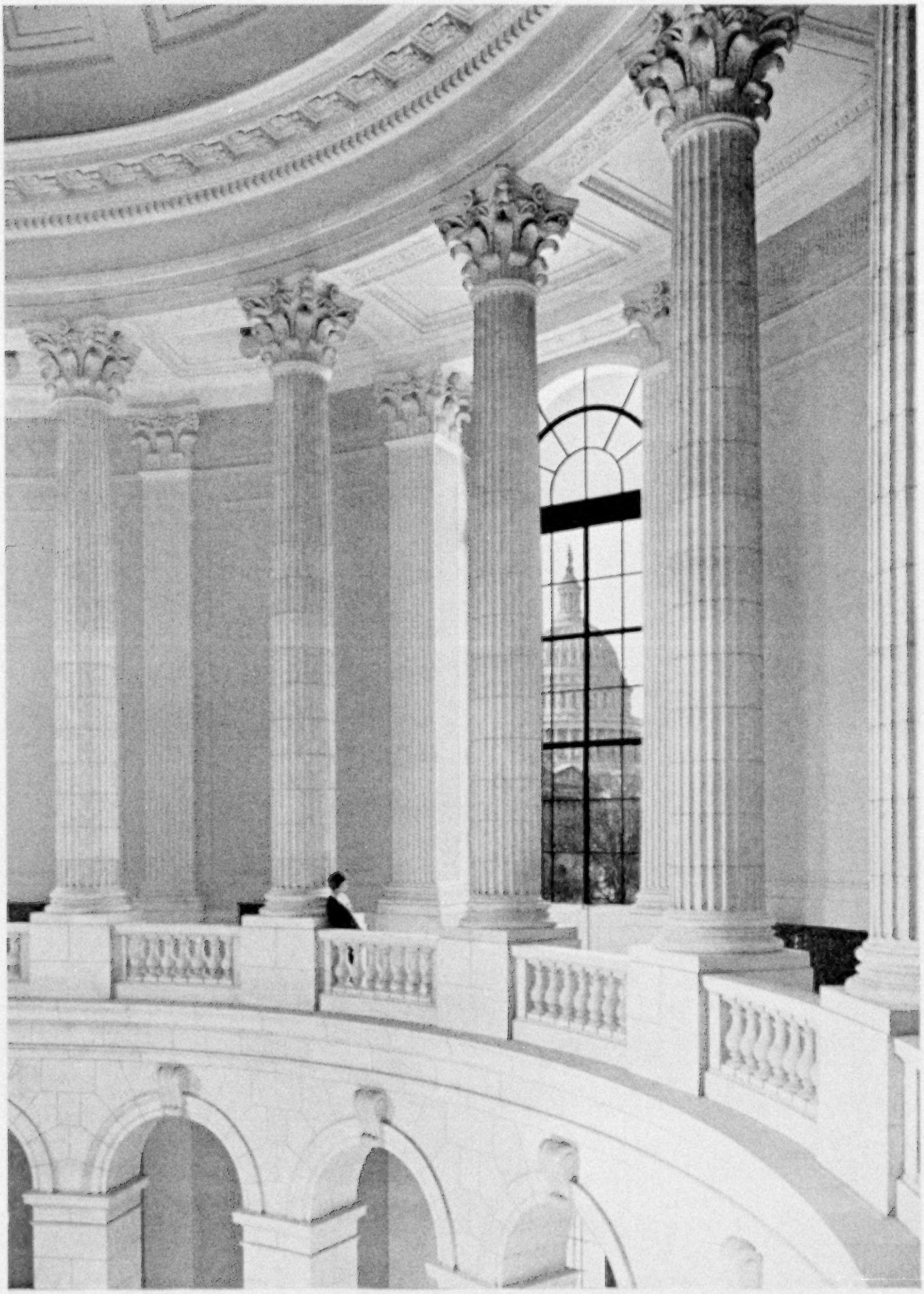
These improvements had the effect of attracting to Washington people from all over the land, who built fine houses along the newly opened avenues or filled the fast-multiplying apartment houses constructed for their accommodation. Organizations—business, industrial, scientific, philanthropic—established headquarters, each manned by directing and clerical forces.

The government itself was constantly expanding, thereby creating a demand for public buildings, as well as homes for clerks.

During the first half century of the Republic the plan prepared by L'Enfant, approved by Washington, and adopted by Congress had been followed or superseded, as the whim of the moment dictated.

After the passing of President John Quincy Adams, the authority of the plan, never strong, had dwindled into vague suggestion.

The grand plaza and approach to the Capitol grounds from the west had been turned into a garden to accommodate



Photograph by Charles Martin

A GLIMPSE OF THE CAPITOL DOME THROUGH A WINDOW IN THE ROTUNDA OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OFFICE BUILDING

Committees of the House of Representatives and individual members not accommodated in the Capitol have offices in this building, which is connected with the Capitol by a tunnel passageway, as is also the Senate Office Building. The Capitol, the Senate and House offices, and the Library of Congress are on four sides of an open square.

© Harris and Ewing

UNVEILING THE SOUTH DAKOTA STONE IN THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT

Many who use the elevator to ascend the Monument walk down its 898 steps to view the diverse memorial stones built into its walls. These include memorials from States, a bust of Shakespeare, a stone from a library of Egypt, inscriptions in Chinese and in Welsh, and some markers from societies all but forgotten.

plants brought home by the Wilkes Expedition of 1838; the Smithsonian Institution had been constructed in the Mall, and what had been planned as a parkway between Capitol and White House was cut up into squares developed individually, according to the then prevalent theory that "a straight line is a line of duty; the curved line is the line of beauty."

The monument to Washington, finely located by L'Enfant at the crossing of the axis of the Capitol with the axis of the White House, was begun at a point related to neither axis.

Worst of all, a railroad had been built across the Mall, with a station in public grounds, and a single driveway crossed the tracks by a narrow wooden bridge.

These were only some of the more glaring perversions and mutilations of the adopted plan. To check the creation

Photograph by Charles Martin

THE SOUTH PORTICO OF MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL

These thirteen monolithic, fluted, Ionic columns were the gifts respectively of the society chapters or the legislatures of the Thirteen Original States. This building was loaned to the United States by the Daughters of the American Revolution for the sessions of the Conference on the Limitation of Armaments. In its auditorium are held the annual meetings of the D. A. R.

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TREE-BOWERED NEW HAMPSHIRE AVENUE NORTH FROM DUPONT CIRCLE

Beautiful American elms, such as these, will be planted more profusely in the future in the Capital. Washington already has the largest per capita street tree population of any American city. If its 105,889 street trees were planted at the customary interval on a north-bound highway the motorist would have a tree-shaded boulevard well beyond New York. This number, of course, does not include the thousands of trees in parks, squares, circles, and gardens.

of misfit subdivisions, Congress provided that the system of streets and avenues of the old city should extend throughout the District.

THE CENTENNIAL YEAR INSPIRES NEW SPIRIT

Throughout the year of 1900 there was in the air a feeling that the time had come to set in order the National Capital. Possibilities, never altogether lost sight of, came to take the shape of duties.

It was the centennial year of the permanent removal of the seat of government to the District of Columbia. President McKinley called to the White House the governors of the States. Congress held appropriate exercises. The civic organizations paraded Pennsylvania Avenue. The American Institute of Architects devoted a session of their annual convention to a series of papers on the improvements needed to place Washington abreast of the great capitals of the world.

There were a multitude of counsels and much wisdom, but no leadership; and Congress adjourned with nothing started.

Then at an executive session of the Senate, in March, 1901, Senator McMillan, of Michigan, chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia, secured the passage of a resolution directing that committee to report a plan for the improvement of the park system of the District. Authority was given to employ experts to prepare the plan.

For ten years the Michigan Senator had devoted his time and abilities to the interests of Washington. Possessed of wealth, trained in the handling of public utilities, fearless in making expenditures to accomplish large results, knowing by experience the necessity of obtaining the best possible advice to solve technical problems, and having unbounded faith in the future of the nation and its capital, Senator McMillan determined to spare neither pains nor money to place before the people of the United States a plan at once so comprehensive, so logical, and so fine that it would appeal to the patriotism, the pride, and the power of the nation.

Eight years previously the people of Chicago had stirred the imagination and quickened the artistic sense of the country by creating on the barren shores of Lake Michigan a city of a day, indeed, but of surpassing beauty in the design and execution of buildings and landscape.

Senator McMillan called on the men who had created the White City to put aside their own tasks for a time, and as a patriotic duty to prepare a plan for the continuous development of the City of Washington on a scale no less grand and fine than the fathers of the Republic, with their large vision, had conceived.

He called to the task Daniel H. Burnham, director of works of the Chicago Fair, and his tried colleagues, Charles F. McKim, architect, and Augustus Saint-Gaudens, sculptor, together with Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., whose father primarily was responsible for the general plan at Chicago.

In order that there should be neither delay nor questions of expense, the Senator advanced the funds necessary to the prompt execution of the work, taking chances of ultimate repayment.

After ten months of intense study, both in this country and in Europe, the Senate Park Commission reported a plan for the comprehensive and orderly development of the entire District of Columbia, including the location of public buildings, sites for historic monuments, and the distribution of park areas, with connecting parkways.

With a wealth of paintings, photographs, models, and drawings, the Commission pictured to the eye conceptions that appealed to the civic consciousness of the people. Not the least merit of the new plan was the fact that it had for its very foundation the L'Enfant plan of 1792, approved by Washington and Jefferson.

ALL OBJECTIONS OVERRULED

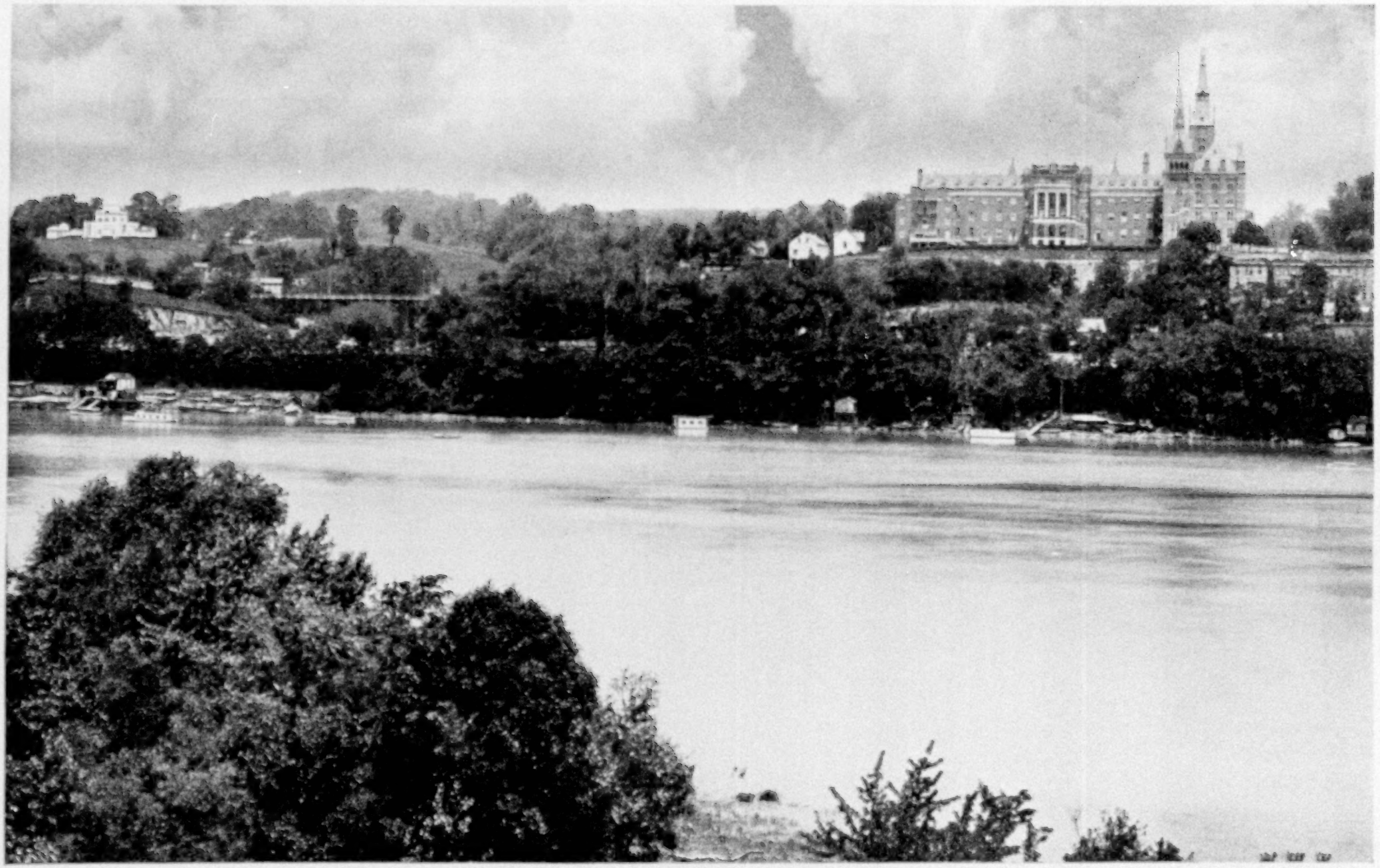
Then came the inevitable reaction. Objections developed thick and fast. The House of Representatives had not been consulted. The plans were the dream of impractical artists. The costs would be prohibitive. The changes would be too radical. The plans would never be carried out.

To all objectors and objections Senator McMillan made the calm reply, "If the plan is a good one, the American people will carry it out; if it is a bad one, it will fail, as it will deserve to fail."

Official photograph by U. S. Army Air Service

WASHINGTON FROM THE AIR, SHOWING THE WHITE HOUSE, THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY BUILDINGS AND PROPERTY (INDICATED BY ARROW), AND SURROUNDINGS

The white sectors in the foreground are a few of the many baseball diamonds which dot the Mall—one of the many public recreation features of the city in the vicinity of the Washington Monument. Beyond these is the Ellipse. In the middle distance is the White House and Lafayette Square, from which Sixteenth Street runs north past the National Geographic Society headquarters (see also map, page 576).



Photograph by Charles Martin

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY AND ITS ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY SEEN FROM THE VIRGINIA BANKS OF THE POTOMAC

Established upon its noble promontory before the Federal Government came to Washington, this venerable institution harbors historic memories which span the years from Lafayette's visit there to that of Marshal Foch. The two tiny buildings to the west of the astronomical observatory house instruments of Georgetown's Seismological Observatory, where earthquakes as far away as the antipodes have been recorded. Frequently the news of such a disturbance is reported from here far in advance of its exact location by cable dispatches.

Photograph by National Photo Company

A TRIBUTE TO THE NATION'S HEROIC DEAD IN THE AMPHITHEATER OF THE ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY
(SEE ALSO COLOR PLATE V AND PAGE 644)

The President of the United States is seen delivering his address on the occasion of the burial of the Unknown Soldier on Armistice Day, 1921.

He himself set to work to realize the first elements.

The Park Commission saw clearly that the whole development of Washington was based on the removal of the railway tracks from the Mall and the restoration of the park connection between Capitol and White House. In London they met President Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, explained to him the situation, and secured his prompt assurance that, contingent on suitable legislation by Congress, he was willing to withdraw from the strategic position occupied by his railroad and to build a Union Station north of the Capitol.

A bill to relocate the Pennsylvania Railroad and to provide for a station which should not only combine all the railroads leading into the city, but which also should be a monumental gateway to the nation's capital, was introduced by Senator McMillan, who piloted it through the Senate and secured the assent of leaders of the House.

THE RAILROAD FINALLY REMOVED FROM THE MALL

At this juncture Senator McMillan died suddenly. The impetus already acquired carried the railroad legislation to completion. Henceforth, however, the plan of 1901 must stand or fall by reason of its own inherent merits. Yet had the Senate Park Commission accomplished no other result than the removal of the railroad tracks from the Mall, it would have justified its creation.

Next to the railroad removal, the biggest problem was to bring the Washington Monument into proper relations.

In the L'Enfant plan the equestrian statue of George Washington voted by the Continental Congress was appropriately located at the crossing of the axis of the Capitol and that of the White House. President Jefferson had the point marked by a small monument of stones.

Half a century elapsed before patriotic sentiment was stirred to undertake a truly national monument, and then Congress left the matter to private initiative. A design by Robert Mills, showing the present monument, with a circular base to be used as a museum, was accepted. For thirty years the work of money-raising and building dragged, halted, and began again.

On July 4, 1876, the centennial year of independence, Senator John Sherman fanned the sparks of congressional patriotism into a blaze sufficient ultimately to carry the work to completion.

At no time, however, was consideration given to establishing the site with reference to either Capitol or White House. Due to this oversight, the Monument site required a surgical operation to reëstablish neglected relationships.

This the Commission accomplished by drawing a line from the dome of the Capitol to the Monument and relating to this new axis all future buildings and planting in the Mall.

In respect of artistry, the promoters of the Washington Monument had builded better than they knew. In urging Congress to provide for its completion, Robert C. Winthrop, so late as 1880, admitted that "the structure would make no appeal to a close and critical inspection as a work of art; but," he contended, "it would give a crowning finish to the grand public buildings of the capital and would add a unique feature to the surrounding landscape. . . . It would be eminently a monument for the appreciation of the many, if not of the few, and thus would verify the designation originally given to it, of the People's Monument to their most illustrious benefactor."

Twenty years later the Senate Park Commission, composed of artists as capable as any ever known to America, reported that, "Taken by itself, the Washington Monument stands not only as one of the most stupendous works of man, but also as one of the most beautiful of human creations. Indeed, it is at once so great and so simple that it seems to be almost a work of nature."

VICISSITUDES AND TRIUMPHS

The test of the plan of 1901 soon followed.

Congress appropriated money to construct a building for the Department of Agriculture. If the building should be located normal to the new axis and within the area allotted to the line of buildings framing the Mall, then the plan would be established; otherwise it would be ruined beyond redemption.

590

Photograph by Clifton Adams

THE UNFINISHED CATHEDRAL OF SAINTS PETER AND PAUL AT NIGHT

The recently completed apse of the cathedral lifts its delicate beauty upon the summit of Mount St. Alban, overlooking the National Capital from the northwest (see also "Cathedrals of the Old and New World," in the NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE for July, 1922).

Enemies of the plan were not slow to seize the opportunity to place the proposed building so as to break the contemplated order.

The struggle between contending forces was short, sharp, and decisive. President Roosevelt, instigated by the Secretary of War, Mr. Taft, ordered work on the foundation stopped and the building relocated according to the plan.

Subsequently the new National Museum and the Freer Gallery of Art were located parallel to the Commission axis, and thus the lines were fixed permanently.

The second great struggle to maintain the McMillan plan came over the location of the memorial to Abraham Lincoln. The Senate Park Commission found that, in addition to restoring the L'Enfant plan of the territory between Capitol and White House, they were called upon to deal also with an area, nearly a mile in length, reclaimed from the malarial flats which were popularly supposed to have prevented the recovery of President Garfield as he lay wounded in the White House.

THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL A SUBJECT OF CONTROVERSY

For years there had been vague talk of doing honor to Abraham Lincoln by constructing a memorial comparable to the Washington Monument; but neither site nor design had received serious attention.

It was natural that Mr. Saint-Gaudens, who had wrought the classic statue of Lincoln that stands in Lincoln Park, Chicago, should have felt strongly and deeply the desire for a site and a form of the highest significance; nor were his associates less keen.

Their discussions resulted in treating the reclaimed area as a wood traversed by a canal similar to the canals at Versailles and Fontainebleau, in France, and Hampton Court, in England. At the head of this canal a great *rond-point* became a point of departure for the drives leading east to Potomac Park; west, by a parkway to Rock Creek Park; south, by a monumental bridge, to the base of the hill surmounted by the mansion-house of Arlington.

Crowning the *rond-point* as the Arc de Triomphe crowns the Place de l'Étoile at Paris would stand the memorial to be erected to the memory of Lincoln, the one man who ranks with Washington in the minds and hearts of the people.

The designs for gardens, canal, and building were presented in the Commission report of 1902, and for ten years the matter remained in abeyance.

Meantime it had become apparent to every one that there was need of a commission capable of advising Congress and the executive departments as to the orderly and artistic development of Washington. The Senate Commission had expired with its report.

PRESIDENT TAFT NAMES COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

President Roosevelt, with characteristic vigor, appointed a large body, made up of architects, painters, sculptors, and landscape architects; but Congress, resenting an invasion of their prerogatives, first abolished by law the Roosevelt Commission and then, at the instance of President Taft, provided for a permanent commission of seven "well-qualified judges of the fine arts, . . . to advise generally upon questions of art when required to do so by the President or by any committee of either house of Congress."

President Taft appointed as chairman of the Commission of Fine Arts, created by Congress by the act of May 17, 1910, Mr. Burnham, and associated with him Mr. Olmsted, of the former Senate Commission; also Mr. Thomas Hastings, Mr. Daniel Chester French, Mr. Francis D. Millet, Mr. Cass Gilbert, and Mr. Charles Moore.*

One of the first questions submitted to the Commission of Fine Arts was the location of the Lincoln Memorial, the construction of which was placed by Congress under a commission of which President Taft was chairman. The report favored adhering to the site selected by the Senate Commission in 1901, and this location was reported to Congress.

* The membership of the Commission has included Peirce Anderson, Charles A. Platt, William Mitchell Kendall, John Russell Pope, architects; Edwin H. Blashfield, J. Alden Weir, William Sergeant Kendall, painters; Herbert Adams, sculptor; and now includes Louis Ayers, Henry Bacon, Milton B. Medary, Jr., architects; James L. Greenleaf, landscape architect; James E. Fraser, sculptor; H. Siddons Mobray, painter, together with Chairman Charles Moore.

© Harris and Ewing

AGE CANOPIED BY A HERALD OF SPRING IN ONE OF WASHINGTON'S CITY PARKS

The white blossoms of an oriental magnolia appear before the first buds of the surrounding trees in Franklin Square begin to open. Its conspicuous flowers are a place of pilgrimage for those who welcome the passing of winter frosts.

Thereupon a great difference of opinion arose. Again the opponents of the plan of 1901 determined to break it down, and they had the support of automobile interests and others, who desired that the memorial to Lincoln should take the form of a highway to Gettysburg. The adherents of the plan were skilfully led by Senator Elihu Root, who from the beginning was one of its strongest supporters and advocates.

In the end the plan won. Later, on recommendation of the Commission of Fine Arts, Henry Bacon was appointed the architect of the memorial, and he named Mr. French as the sculptor and Jules Guérin as the mural painter.

Many subordinate skirmishes and battles have been fought and won during the twenty-one years since the plan was published, the latest one being over the location of the Memorial Bridge planned to connect the Lincoln Memorial with the Arlington National Cemetery. President Harding and the Bridge Commission decided to adhere to the plan location. Thus again the plan was saved from mutilation.

The frequent changes in the officials charged with the conduct of affairs in the District of Columbia involves the necessity of newcomers becoming acquainted with the fact that there *is* a plan for the orderly and systematic development of the city of Washington, and that this plan may not be departed from save at a permanent sacrifice of good order, convenience, and beauty.

Continued watchfulness and full publicity are necessary. Not that the plan is necessarily perfect; but assuredly it should not be changed at the whim of any individual temporarily in power, or changed at all, save under advice as competent as that which created it.

WASHINGTON NOW ENTERING UPON GREAT ERA OF BUILDING

During the century and a quarter of its existence, the District of Columbia has grown in population from nothing to a half million; and with the present rate of increase it will soon reach the million mark, when it will be as large as was London in 1800.

Moreover, the governmental functions are now performed largely in either rented or temporary buildings, which should be replaced by permanent structures, so located and so constructed as to comport with the power and dignity of the nation and to enhance the attractiveness of the national capital. Furthermore, new activities are constantly being created to meet new demands.

Changes, therefore, are bound to come. Indeed, it is safe to say that Washington is about to enter upon an era of building comparable to that at the very beginning of its history—at its creation.

To finish projects already begun will require considerable expenditures of money and thought.

EXPANDING THE CITY'S PARKS

When the old city outgrew its boundaries, no provision was made for small parks, such as give health and charm to the original city. Instead, Congress created along Rock Creek (and now in the heart of the city) a naturalistic woodland park of rare charm and beauty, and has undertaken to make a parkway connection with Potomac Park.

The purchase of the lands on either side of the creek is in progress. On the east the malarial marshes of the Anacostia are being converted into a water park of large extent and great prospective beauty.

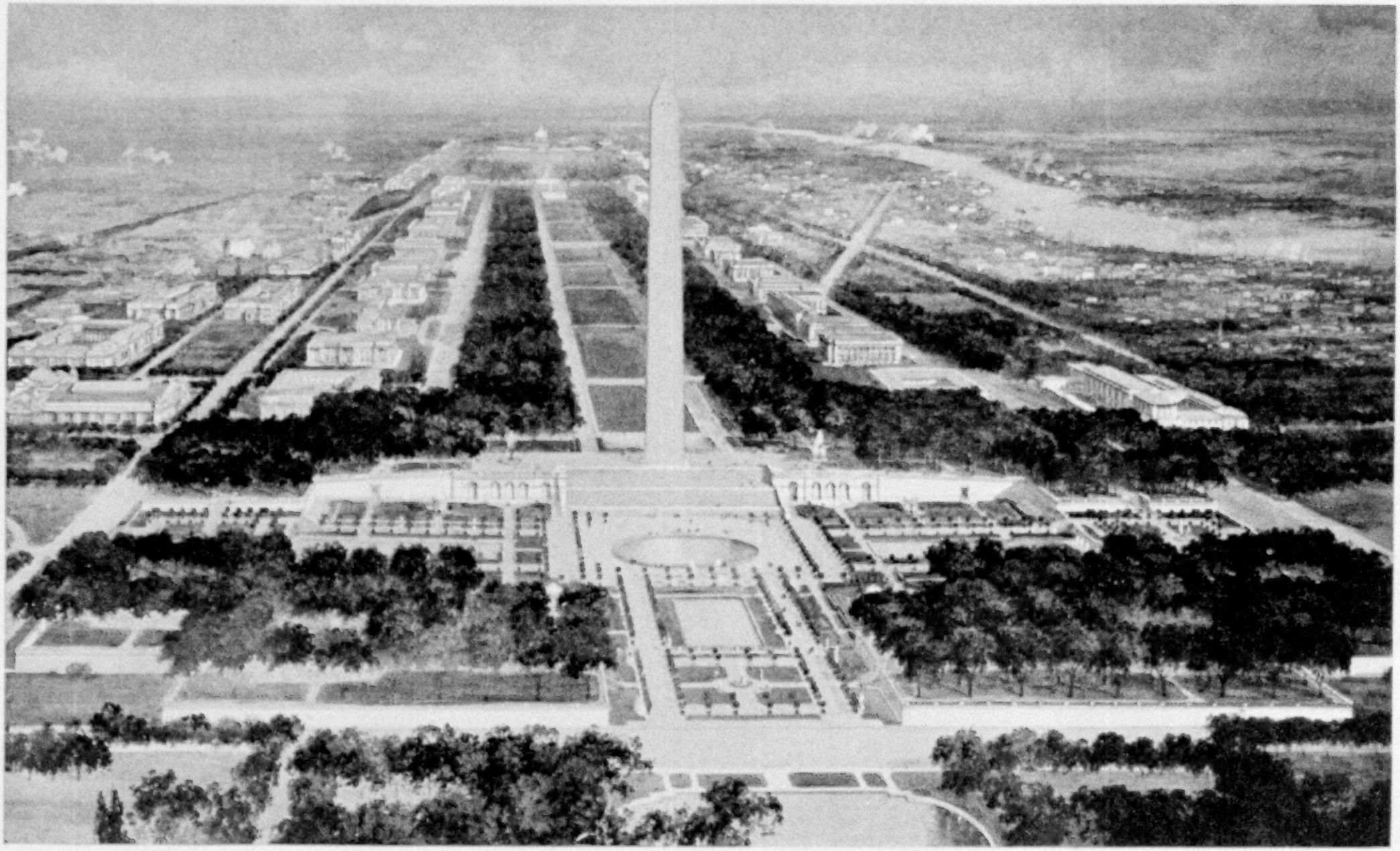
These two east and west parks are to be connected along the Potomac River by a boulevard for combined pleasure and traffic purposes, not unlike the quays that give character to Budapest. Connections at the north have been planned but not undertaken.

Within the past few years Sixteenth Street, extending from the White House straight to the northern limits of the District, has become the central artery of the city. On the crest of the hill, overlooking Washington as the Pincian Hill commands Rome, Meridian Hill Park is slowly developing after the manner of an Italian garden.

A decade ago Congress started to acquire the land between the Capitol and the Union Station; but purchases were stopped when half completed and have not been resumed, thereby leaving unsightly conditions to confront the visitor on his arrival.

Along the Virginia shore a series of areas is being developed by dredging to improve river channels.

XUM



Commission of Fine Arts

THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS' VISION OF THE WASHINGTON OF TO-MORROW

"Much as has been done during the twenty-one years since the enlarged plan for the development of Washington was reported to Congress, quite as much is under way, and still more is obviously necessary to be done in order to accomplish the ideals of Washington and Jefferson" (see text, page 595). The illustration shows proposed public buildings facing the Mall from the edge of the reflecting basin in front of the Lincoln Memorial to the Capitol.

If these reclaimed lands shall be treated as pleasure grounds, then the Potomac will flow through parks from the Great Falls to Alexandria.

Pennsylvania Avenue, the main traffic connection between Capitol and White House, is occupied along the south side by laundries, cheap lodging-houses, and shops of meanest character. Congress started the cleaning up of this area by the purchase of the squares between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets and the erection thereon of buildings for the departments of Justice, Commerce and Labor (then undivided), and State; but the plans for those structures have never been carried out, and the squares are still occupied by a theater, a hotel, and a motley array of miscellaneous structures whose slow decay adds to the squalor of a section which should be the most dignified in all the capital.

Temporary war buildings, hastily built, still occupy the Mall between the Washington Monument and the Capitol; but, fortunately, these flimsy structures were so located that when they crumble the roads and walks and planting spaces are adapted to the Mall plan. Even now a small expenditure for continuous paving would open a new series of park drives.

NO SAFE BUILDING FOR GOVERNMENT'S ARCHIVES

Much might be written about the urgent need and proper location of buildings to accommodate the executive departments.

There is something ironic in the fact that during all the years of its existence this government never has had a place for the safe-keeping and consultation of its archives; so that occasional losses by fire have added to that constant loss occasioned by ignorance of past transactions.

Nor is it a credit to our feeling for the humanities that the National Gallery of Art is without a home of its own to house its present valuable collections and to inspire other benefactions.

It is true that the well-endowed Freer Gallery, only just opened, represents the largest gift ever made by an individual to the government, and that it offers unsurpassed facilities to study the art of the Far East.

With reasonable encouragement, many other such gifts might be counted on to furnish those satisfactions which go to make life best worth living.

With vast accumulations of books, prints, manuscripts, and music in the Library of Congress, all administered on a national plan; with extensive laboratories and facilities of every kind for scientific research, manned by staffs of trained experts, Washington should be a leading center of intellectual life in all its phases.

Much as has been done during the twenty-one years since the enlarged plan for the development of Washington was reported to Congress, quite as much is under way, and still more is obviously necessary to be done in order to accomplish the ideals of Washington and Jefferson.

Each year adds some new feature and at the same time suggests new vistas into the future. No American city can ever be called finished until the United States ceases to grow and the Republic itself becomes moribund.

WASHINGTON COMPARED WITH OTHER CAPITALS

In comparing Washington with the capitals of other nations, one dwells upon the far-reaching expanses of the Potomac where the sunlight plays, the changing colors of the encircling Virginia and Maryland hills, the broad streets under arching elms, the multitude of parks and grassy spaces formed at the intersections of streets and avenues, the long vistas terminated by noble buildings or statues of national heroes.

One recognizes the grandeur of the central composition, beginning with the noble Capitol, extending through the Mall to the Washington Monument, changing from moment to moment under sunny or cloudy skies, and thence on to the Lincoln Memorial, that consummate expression of American loyalty to freedom and national unity.

And, so reflecting, one acknowledges with gratitude that the founders of the Republic had the wisdom and taste, and faith and vision, to plan wisely and nobly; that their successors in large measure have realized the dreams of the fathers; and especially that there remains for us service to be done in carrying on to future generations the heritage from the past.

XUM

Official photograph by U. S. Army Air Service

THE MONUMENT AND THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL

At the time that this airplane photograph was made the reflecting basin between the lofty shaft and the temple had not been completed. It now mirrors the majesty and beauty of both noble edifices (see also page 601).

THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL*

By William Howard Taft

Chief Justice of the United States

THE American people have waited fifty-seven years for a national memorial to Abraham Lincoln. Those years have faded the figures of his contemporaries, and he stands grandly alone.

His life and character in the calmer and juster vista of half a century inspire a higher conception of what is suitable to commemorate him.

Justice, truth, patience, mercy, and love of his kind; simplicity, courage, sacrifice, and confidence in God, were his moral qualities. Clarity of thought and intellectual honesty, self-analysis and strong inexorable logic, supreme common sense, a sympathetic but unerring knowledge of human nature, imagination and limpid purity of style, with a poetic rhythm of the Psalms—these were his intellectual and cultural traits.

His soul and heart and brain and mind had all these elements, but their union in him had a setting that baffles description.

His humility; his self-abnegation and devotion; his patience under grievous disappointment; his agony of spirit in the burden he had to carry; his constant sadness, lightened at intervals with a rare humor all his own; the abuse and ridicule of which he was the subject; his endurance in a great cause of small obstructive minds; his domestic sorrows, and finally his tragic end, form the story of a passion and give him a personality that is as vivid in the hearts of the people as if it were but yesterday.

We feel a closer touch with him than with living men. The influence he still wields, one may say with all reverence, has a Christlike character. It has spread to the four quarters of the globe.

The oppressed and lowly of all peoples, as liberty and free government spread, pronounce his name with awe, and cherish his assured personal sympathy as a source of hope. Their leaders quote his glowing words of patient courage, of sympathy with the downtrodden, of dependence on God's wisdom and justice, and of his never-ceasing prayer for liberty through the rule of the people.

The harmony of his message with every popular aspiration for freedom proves his universality. It was this which Stanton was inspired to predict when, as Lincoln lay dead, he said, "He now belongs to the ages."

His own life without favoring chance in preparation for the task which Providence was to put on him, his early humble surroundings, his touch with the soil, his oneness with the plain people, and the wonder that out of these he could become what he was and is, give us a soul-stirring pride that the world has come to know him and to love him as we do.

We like to dwell on the fact that his associates did not see him as he was when on earth, and that it was for generations born after he was gone to feel his real greatness and to be moved by his real personality.

A HALO OF LIGHT ABOUT HIS HEAD

Not with the lowly only, but with all—rich or poor, ignorant or learned, weak or powerful, untutored or of literary genius—has this aura about Lincoln's head at his death grown into a halo of living light.

Therefore it is well that half a century should pass before his people's national tribute to him takes form in marble, that it should wait until a generation instinct with the growing and deepening perception of the real Lincoln has had time to develop an art adequate to the expression of his greatness.

The years immediately following the Civil War were not favorable to art, and the remains of that period in our Capital City and elsewhere show it.

But new impulses in the expansion of our country's energies were soon directed toward better things. Our expositions

*An address delivered by Mr. Taft as Chairman of the Lincoln Memorial Commission on the occasion of the presentation of the completed Memorial to the President of the United States, May 30, 1922.

Photograph by Charles Martin

THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL

"The proportions of the Memorial are so fine that its great mass and height and length and breadth are suppressed in its unity."

have marked the steps in that progress. They called together men who had been struggling singly to practice, preach, and bring home to us real conceptions of art and beauty in architecture and sculpture.

For fifteen years following the Centennial at Philadelphia, the nucleus there begun grew until at the Columbian Exposition at Chicago, in 1892 and 1893, there were gathered a group of artists who in the development of civic planning, landscape architecture, and monumental and sculptural beauty were the peers of any.

Burnham, McKim, Olmsted the elder, Saint-Gaudens, Atwood, and Millet were the leading figures. In 1894 they organized the American Academy in Rome for the graduate education of American students, where before entering upon their professional careers they should study thoroughly that reservoir of Greek art, the greatest of antiquity, which is at Rome, where "the noble buildings are a forest, the animals of bronze, a herd; the statues, a population in marble."

THE PLACING OF THE MEMORIAL

In 1901, under the generous and far-seeing favor of James McMillan, in charge in the Senate of the affairs of the District of Columbia, a commission was appointed to bridge over the period since Washington and L'Enfant's plan for the capital, and on the basis of that plan to enlarge and give greater scope to the beauty of this seat of government.

The four men who engaged in this work were, three of them, the creators of the "Court of Honor" and the "White City" at the Columbian Exposition, and the fourth, the younger Olmsted, was worthy of his sire. As a new feature in that plan, and referring to the place upon which we stand, they said in their report:

"Crowning the *roud-point*, as the Arc de Triomphe crowns the Place de l'Étoile at Paris, should stand a memorial erected to the memory of that one man in our history as a nation who is worthy to be named with George Washington—Abraham Lincoln.

"Whatever may be the exact form selected for the memorial to Lincoln, in type it should possess the quality of universality, and also it should have a character essentially different from that of any monument either now existing in the District or hereafter to be erected.

"The type which the Commission has in mind is a great portico of Doric columns rising from an unbroken stylobate. This portico, while affording a point of vantage from which one obtains a commanding outlook, both upon the river and eastward to the Capitol, has for its chief function to support a panel bearing an inscription taken either from the Gettysburg speech or from some one of the immortal messages of the savior of the Union."

Here, then, was the first conception of the Memorial we dedicate to-day. Not until 1911 was the idea carried forward. Then two sons of Illinois, Shelby M. Cullom and Joseph G. Cannon, fathered the bill for the creation of the present Commission, under whose official supervision this work has been done.

The Commission claims no credit for it except that it asked those who knew what to do, and did it. They consulted the Fine Arts Commission, made up of Burnham, Millet, Olmsted, French, Hastings, Gilbert, and Moore, who urged the present site and recommended as the man to design and build it Henry Bacon, the student and disciple of McKim. McKim was the dean of the architects of this country, and did most among us to bring the art of Greece to appreciation and noble use. Bacon has been his worthy successor.

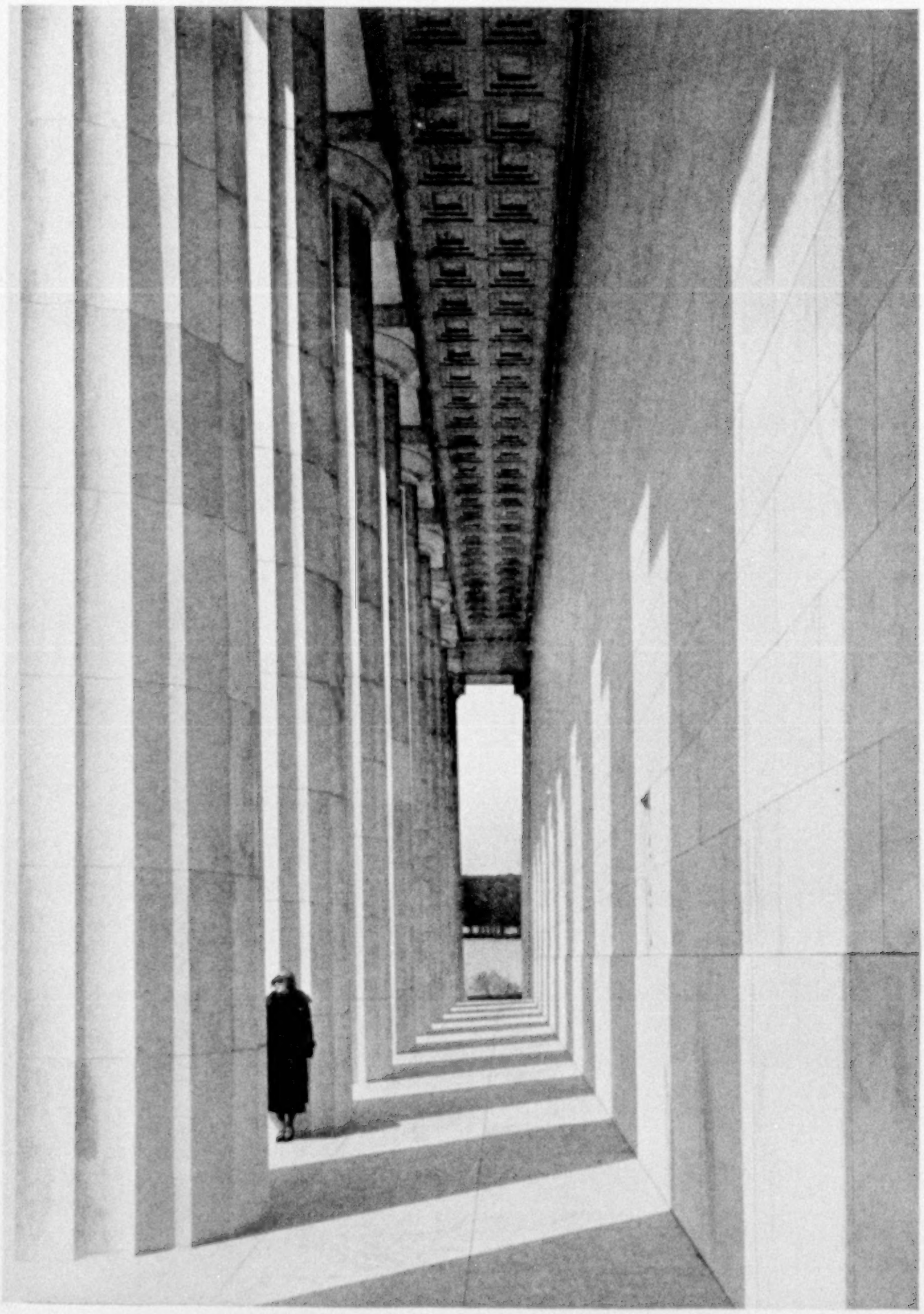
TEN YEARS REQUIRED TO BUILD THE MEMORIAL

For ten years the structure has been rising. From the solid rock beneath the level of the Potomac, 50 feet below the original grade, it reaches a total of 122 feet above that grade.

The platform at its base is 204 feet long and 134 feet wide. The colonnade is 188 feet long and 118 feet wide, the columns 44 feet high and 7 feet 5 inches in diameter at their base. The memorial hall is 156 feet long and 84 feet wide.

The proportions of the memorial are so fine that its great mass and height and length and breadth are suppressed in its unity.

The outside columns are the simple Doric, the inside columns the simple Ionic. The marble of the structure is



Photograph by Charles Martin

AMONG THE COLUMNS OF THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL

Surrounding the walls of the Memorial is a colonnade forming a symbol of the Union, each column representing a State—36 in all—one for each State existing at the time of Lincoln's death. The columns are 44 feet high and 7 feet 5 inches in diameter at their base. On the walls appearing above the colonnade and supported at intervals by eagles are 48 memorial festoons, one for each State existing to-day (see page 598).

© National Photo Company

A SEAPLANE ALIGHTS ON THE MEMORIAL REFLECTING BASIN

In winter, when the shallow water freezes, the basin is an ideal rendezvous for skaters.

from the Colorado Yule mine, remarkable for its texture and the purity of its white, and for the size of the drums which make the columns noteworthy in the architecture of the world.

FRENCH THE SCULPTOR, GUÉRIN THE MURAL PAINTER

The colossal figure of the Beloved in Georgia marble, the work of another of the group of artists of whom I have spoken, Daniel Chester French, one of our greatest sculptors, fills the memorial hall with an overwhelming sense of Lincoln's presence, while the mural decorations of another great American artist, Jules Guérin, with their all-embracing allegory, crown the whole sacred place.

The site is at the end of the axis of the Mall, the commanding and noteworthy spine of the L'Enfant plan.

Burnham, McKim, and Saint-Gaudens, who followed this plan through to its triumph, took the Mall under their peculiar protection.

It was they who caused that wonderful group of the Silent Soldier and his battling armies to be put upon this axis at the foot of the Capitol which he did so much to defend.

It was they who struggled against encroachments upon this capital feature of our wonderful seat of government.

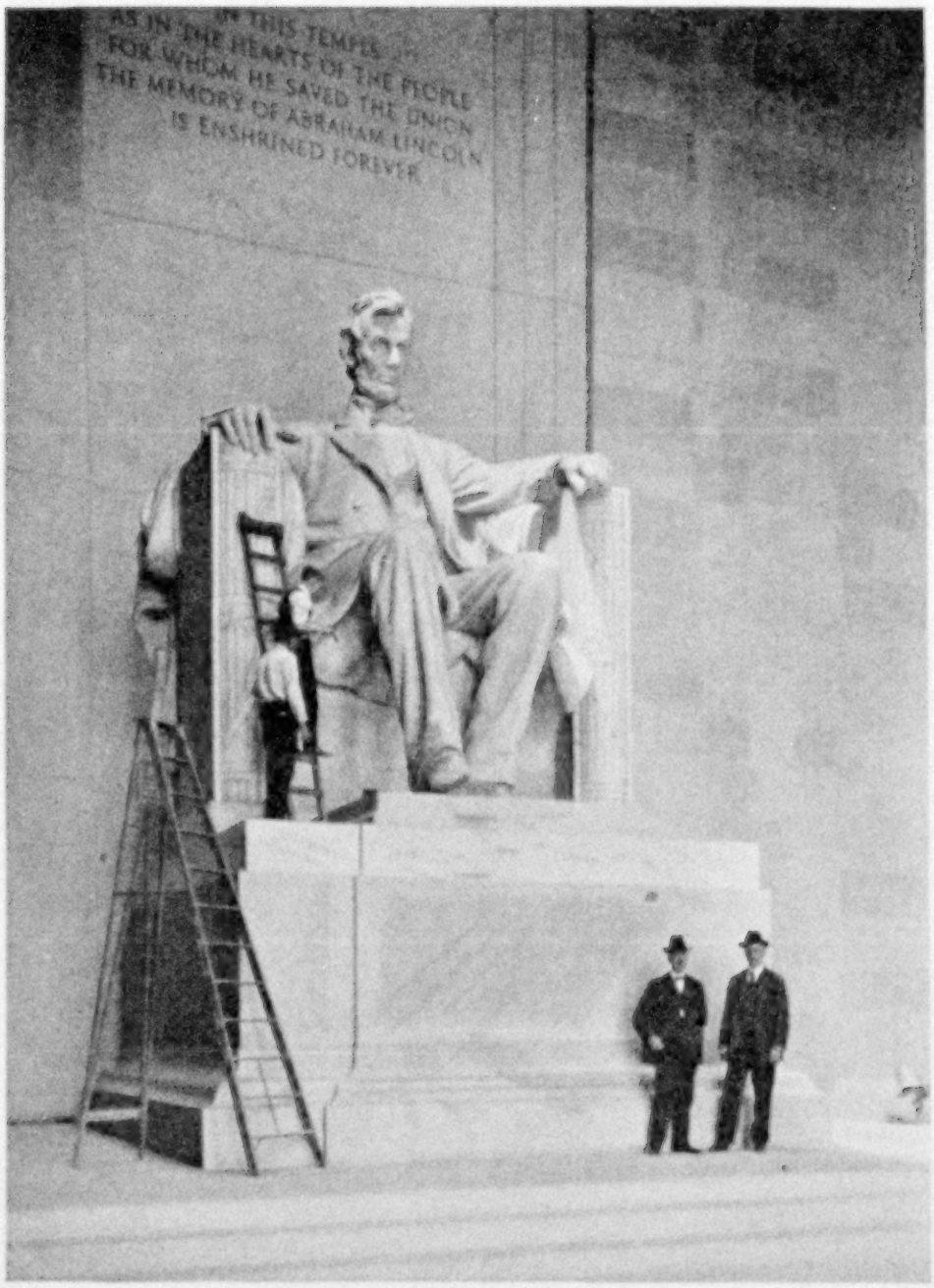
It was they who put this noble structure we celebrate to-day where it is.

They sought the judgment of John Hay, secretary and biographer of Lincoln, statesman and poet. He answered:

"The place of honor is on the main axis of the plan. Lincoln, of all Americans next to Washington, deserves this place of honor. He was of the immortals. You must not approach too close to the immortals. His monument should stand alone, remote from the common habitations of man, apart from the business and turmoil of the city—isolated, distinguished, and serene. Of all the sites, this one, near the Potomac, is most suited to the purpose."

THE IDEAL OF GREAT ARTISTS HAS FOUND EXPRESSION

And now, Mr. President, the ideal of these great American artists has found


IN THIS TEMPLE
AS IN THE HEARTS OF THE PEOPLE
FOR WHOM HE SAVED THE UNION
THE MEMORY OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN
IS ENSHRINED FOREVER

Photograph by U. S. Signal Corps

THE LINCOLN STATUE

Standing before the colossal figure in the Memorial Building, while assistants put the finishing touches to the statue on the day before the dedication, are Henry Bacon, the architect, and Daniel Chester French, the sculptor. Mr. French is nearer the ladder.

expression in the memorial as you see it. It is a magnificent gem set in a lovely valley between the hills, commanding them by its isolation and its entrancing beauty, an emblem of the purity of the best period of the Greek art in the simple Doric, the culmination of the highest art of which America is capable, and therefore fit to commemorate a people's love for the Nation's savior and its great leader.

Here, on the banks of the Potomac, the boundary between the two sections whose conflict made the burden, passion, and triumph of his life, it is peculiarly appropriate that it should stand.

MEMORIAL MARKS RESTORATION OF BROTHERLY LOVE

Visible in its distant beauty from the Capitol, whose great dome typifies the Union which he saved; seen in all its grandeur from Arlington, where lie the Nation's honored dead who fell in the conflict, Union and Confederate alike, it marks the restoration of the brotherly love of the two sections in this memorial of one who is as dear to the hearts of the South as to those of the North.

The Southerner knows that the greatest misfortune in all the trials of that section was the death of Lincoln. Had he lived, the consequences of the war would not have been as hard for them to bear, the wounds would have been more easily healed, the trying days of reconstruction would have been softened.

Rancor and resentment were no part of his nature. In all the bitterness of that conflict, tried as he was, no word fell from his lips which told of hatred, malice, or unforgiving soul.

Here is a shrine at which all can worship. Here an altar upon which the sacrifice was made in the cause of Liberty. Here a sacred religious refuge in which those who love country and love God can find inspiration and repose.

Mr. President, in the name of the Commission, I have the honor to deliver this Lincoln Memorial into your keeping.

THE CAPITOL, WONDER BUILDING OF THE WORLD

By Gilbert Grosvenor

Editor of the National Geographic Magazine

THE United States Capitol is the wonder building of the world.

Others there are which are larger, taller, older, or more ornate, though not more beautiful or impressive to the eyes of an American. There is none other wherein is exercised such tremendous power, which so completely enfolds the pages of a nation's history, where so many great men have hallowed its halls by their presence.

The humblest citizen may walk without formality to the center of its spacious Rotunda. Standing in the center and glancing south, if the door chances to open, he may see the Speaker of the House of Representatives in his chair; to the north some one is sure to open a door through which he may behold the Vice-President of the United States presiding in the Senate.

Should he stand there two minutes before noon he will notice members of the Supreme Court of the United States, led by the Chief Justice, crossing the corridor from their robing rooms to the Court Chamber.

Facing east, he may look out upon the portico where Presidents stand, at inauguration, to take the oath to uphold the Constitution, administered by the head of the court which sustains and interprets that charter.

Upon this single spot the citizen has seen his government. All the rest is but elaboration of its threefold parts.

In its early years the Capitol officially was the "Congress House"; and though its legislative activities still are most frequently discussed, every thinking visitor must be impressed by the part the Capitol now has in the three functions of the Federal Government.

BUILDING WAS BEGUN 131 YEARS AGO

Each voting citizen casts ballots that bear upon the laws made and construed in this building; his economic and legal life is profoundly affected by the legislation enacted, interpreted, and sometimes signed here by the Executive.

The Capitol was built on a hill which L'Enfant described as a natural pedestal awaiting its monument. Overlooking the vast amphitheater formed by the environing hills of Maryland, which rim a gigantic open horseshoe whose base is the Potomac, it commands every landscape and gladdens ten thousand views of the city.

Its building began in 1792, eight years before the national government's effects were brought here from Philadelphia in a packet boat. Ever since, its construction has progressed; it is not completed yet. It seems to symbolize the evolution of our country, as well as the dignity and might of the nation. Through its vicissitudes of incompletion, when its wings were linked by a wooden passageway; of rivalries between designer and architect; of burning; of crowding which made additions, and finally two annex offices necessary, it has grown to a unified and harmonious edifice. It is little short of marvelous that there are no "flat notes" in the frozen music of its architecture.

George Washington gave one more evidence of his prevision when he wrote, "It may be relied upon, it is the progress of that building that is to inspire or depress public confidence."

THE CAPITOL BASEMENT ONCE A BAKERY

During the darkest hours of the Civil War, while its basement did service as a military bakery, Lincoln insisted that there be no suspension of the building of its dome.

District volunteers, enrolled to defend their homes and the Capital, heard reports of plots to burn the flour mills in Georgetown. They instantly pressed into service every vehicle to be found on the streets or in stables, loaded them with flour, and all day there proceeded along Pennsylvania Avenue the most curious procession which ever traversed that

Official photograph by U. S. Army Air Service

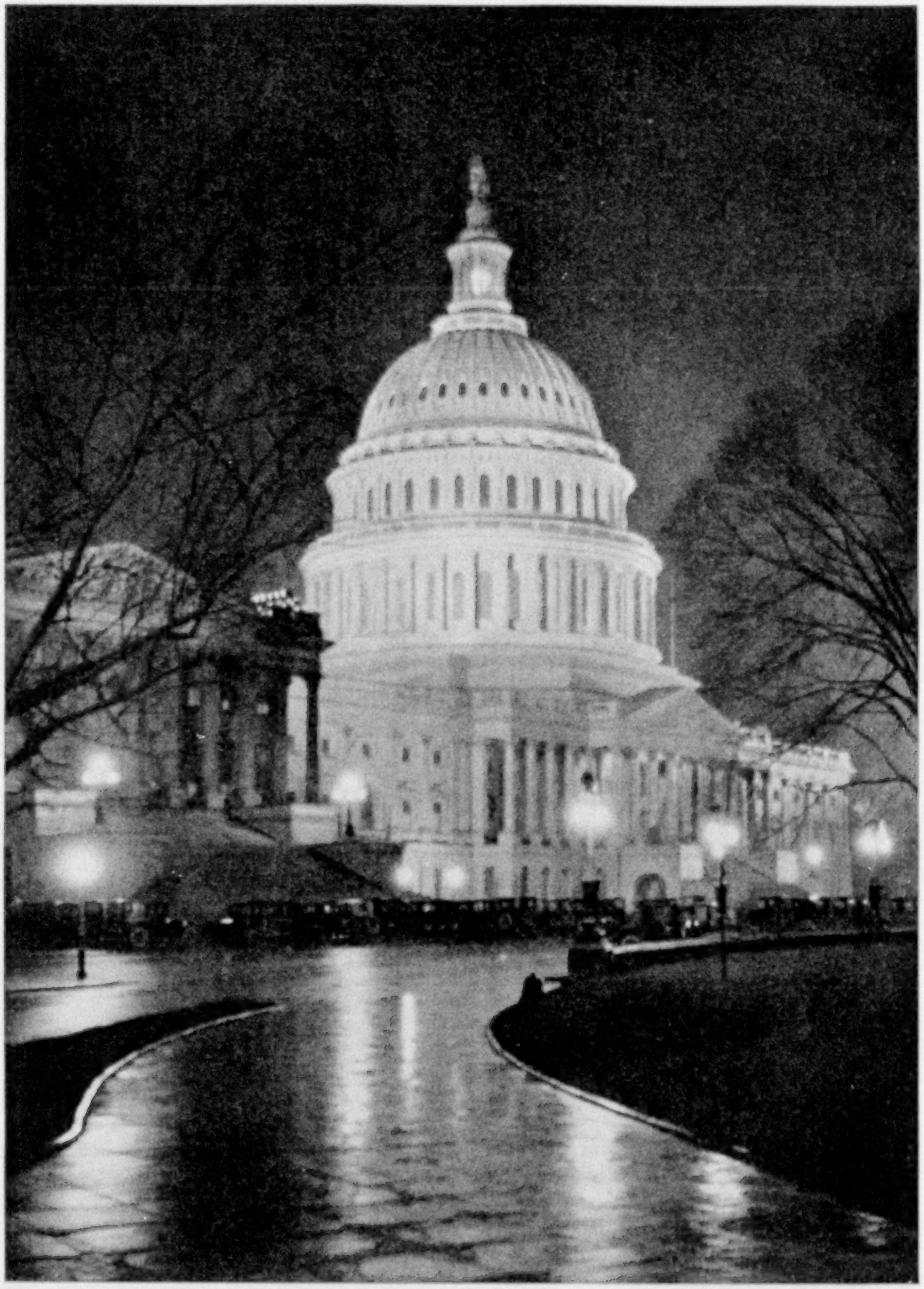
FROM THE CAPITOL TO THE MEMORIAL

By consulting the Map of the Mall (page 576) the reader can identify in this picture practically all of the principal public buildings in the heart of Washington. The airplane conceals all of the Washington Monument except the very tip.

Official photograph by U. S. Army Air Service

A PARADE ON PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE

It is along this thoroughfare that the Presidential Inaugural Parade passes from the Capitol to the White House, and over the historic route have marched the victorious armies of the republic, as well as many other imposing processions. Much of the land on the south side of the Avenue is to be occupied by public buildings eventually (see text, page 595). The towered structure is the home of the Post Office Department.



© Ernest L. Crandall

THE CAPITOL ON A RAINY NIGHT

Modern invention has contributed to esthetic beauty in a way that the Capitol's builders little dreamed. Flood lights playing from the roofs of the wings and from the grounds cast a diffused radiance about the dome which never seems more majestic than when it stands out against a dark sky. The light in the circular balcony aloft betokens a night session of Congress.

Photograph by Clifton Adams

SIGHT-SEERS CLIMBING AMERICA'S MOST HISTORIC PORTICO

Here Presidents take the oath of office (see page 608). The steps form a theater for the summer concerts of the U. S. Marine Band (see page 609). In the doorway are the beautiful Rogers bronze doors, which weigh 20,000 pounds (see page 635).

street of countless parades. The flour was stored safely in the Capitol's vast cellars and Washington's home baking habits were revolutionized. Tradition has it that French and Vienna loaves gained their American vogue from the U. S. Capitol bakery.

While bakers kneaded war loaves below, hammers were busy every working day on the giant dome above.

To-day the veriest layman pauses, as he climbs the steps, one for every day in the year, to its lofty platform, to admire the engineering skill which bolted, girded, clamped, and trussed the two mammoth metal shells that form the majestic inverted bowl. Aloft the mechanics are forgotten in the beauty of the panorama of the city, the river, and the Virginia hills beyond.

From that vantage-point the visitor looks down upon the main axis of the city's artistic development, past the Grant Memorial, across the restful, green Mall, to the sky-piercing shaft erected to the memory of Washington, and thence to the imposing Lincoln Memorial, with the Amphitheater-crowned heights of Arlington in the background, and instinctively knows that here urban beauty and civic dignity approach their highest expression.

It is an awesome thought to walk through the Rotunda knowing that nearly 9,000,000 pounds of metal are hanging over one's head. There is no need for alarm. Only a terrific earthquake or the rust of ages can assail the fixity of this airily woven iron fabric. The Capitol's superintendent guards against the latter incursion by mixing 4,300 pounds of paint and employing 35 men for about three months when the dome needs a new coat.

© National Photo Company

THE INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT HARDING

No scene in American life is more impressive than the inauguration of a President of the United States. From every nation of the earth and every State in the Union come those who witness the assumption of the delegated power of more than a hundred million people by one who, in international affairs, is to be their voice and, in domestic matters, their Chief Magistrate. A voice-amplifying device enabled more than 125,000 persons to hear President Harding's inaugural address.

The bronze figure which surmounts the dome alone weighs 15,000 pounds and is 3½ times as tall as an average man. It has been compared to an Indian, and miscalled the "Goddess of Liberty"; it is a statue of Freedom, typifying armed liberty by its helmet and breastplate. This representation seemed appropriate when it was put in place in 1863.

THE MOST HISTORIC HALL IN AMERICA

In the older portion of the Capitol is a room which holds more historic associations than any other chamber in America. An unwarranted phrase has made it popular to call Statuary Hall a chamber of artistic horrors. Such designation does injustice to the art and the history of the room where the House of Representatives met for 40 years and which now exemplifies a really fine memorial idea.

Here Lincoln, John Quincy Adams, Horace Greeley, and Andrew Johnson served in the same Congress. Here Henry Clay welcomed Lafayette, who replied in a speech said to have been

Photograph by Maynard Owen Williams

ON THE STEPS OF THE CAPITOL, LISTENING TO THE MARINE BAND CONCERT

To Italy we owe some of the finest art work in the Capitol, and from Italy came the nucleus of the famous Marine Band, whose concerts here and at the White House are among the many summer delights of Washington. In the statue of Columbus (upper right) it is said the artist faithfully reproduced a suit which is pointed out at Genoa as one which the discoverer wore.

written by Clay. Here John Marshall administered the oath of office to Madison and Monroe.

When, in 1825, the House balloted in this room for President, John Quincy Adams won over Andrew Jackson. The former, the only man to be elected to the House after being President, was stricken with paralysis suddenly, in this chamber, after delivering an impassioned address; the latter, while President, narrowly escaped an assassin upon leaving this room, where he had attended the funeral of a congressional friend.

A bronze star marks the location of Adams' desk. The star happens also to

© National Photo Company

ONE OF THE CLOCKS IN THE CAPITOL

This clock with its surmounting figure, emblematic of the Flight of Time, is regarded as one of the finest art works in the Capitol. The Genius of History stands in a winged chariot representing Progress, and a wheel of the chariot forms the clock dial. It takes much of two men's time to wind and regulate nearly 300 clocks in the Capitol group of buildings, in addition to which there are many electrically controlled timepieces.

denote a spot where one may hear the whisper of a friend who stands in the corresponding position on the opposite side of the hall (see illustration, page 611). Move away from the spot and the speaker's voice fails to carry, even when he speaks loudly.

Closed to visitors now is the narrow gallery of the Old House, reached by dark, tortuous steps, worn deep by the tread of many feet. In this gallery Dickens gleaned notes for his comments on America's Congress. He called Washington "a city of magnificent intentions."

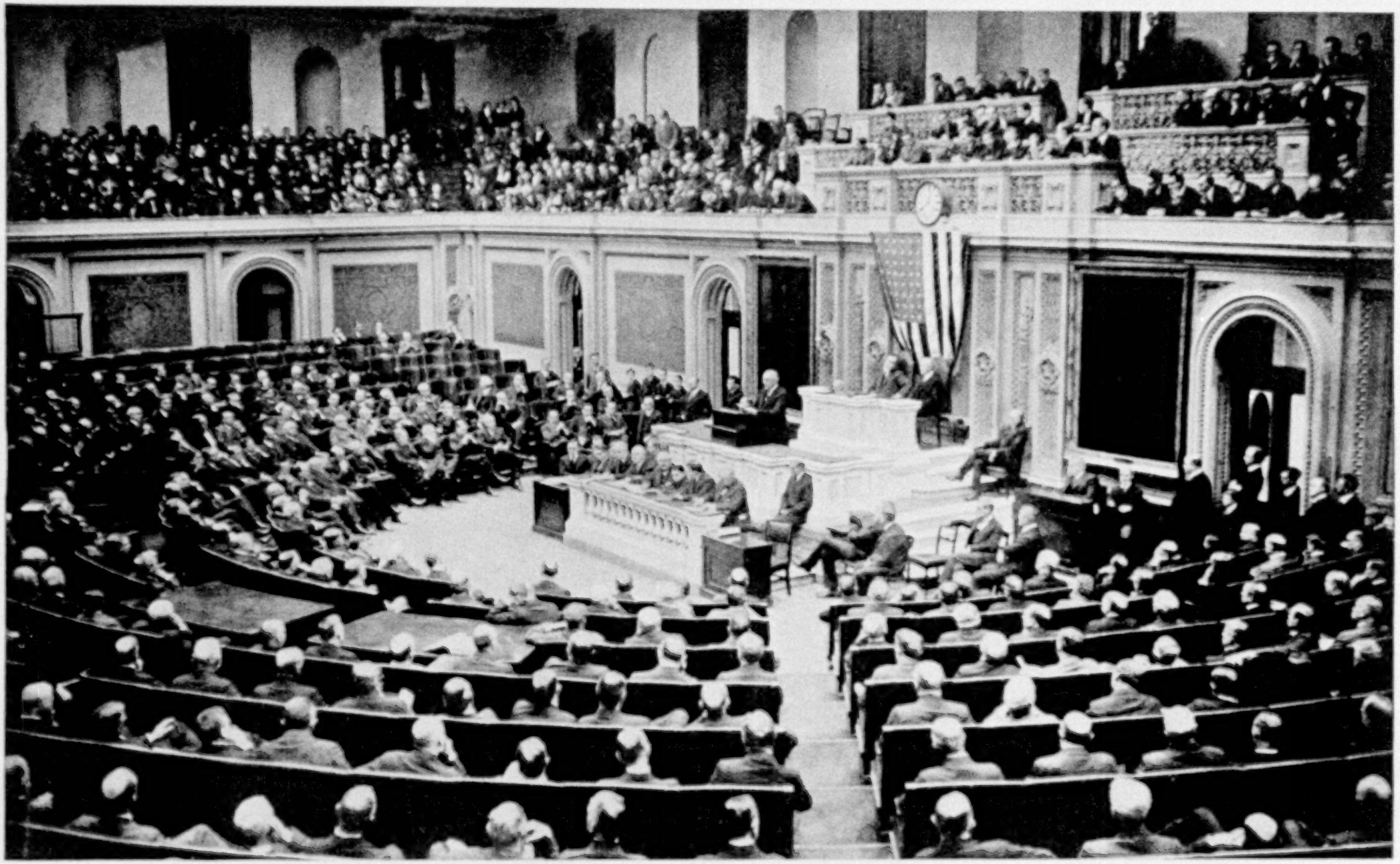
Close your eyes and see John Randolph stalk in, with squirrel cap and homespun suit, white boots and jingling spurs; he has just galloped through muddy streets from Georgetown. Throwing cap and coat to his desk, he drinks a glass of porter handed him by an attendant and cuts in on any debate, in thin, querulous, piping voice. Here another type of orator, Edward Everett, just out of the pulpit, charmed his hearers by graceful phrase and gracious personality.

For some years religious services were held in the old Hall of Representatives on Sunday afternoons; Lincoln attended them during the war period, when the

Photograph by Charles Martin

A GROUP OF SIGHT-SEERS TESTING THE PECULIAR ACOUSTIC PROPERTIES OF THE "WHISPERING GALLERY" IN THE CAPITOL

The man standing at the left of the picture is a guide, who is whispering. As long as he stands on that particular flagstone, his whisper is audible to the group of people at the right; if he moves his position a few inches, he cannot be heard (see page 610). Each State in the Union has the privilege of placing statues of two of its distinguished citizens in this hall of fame (see text, page 616).



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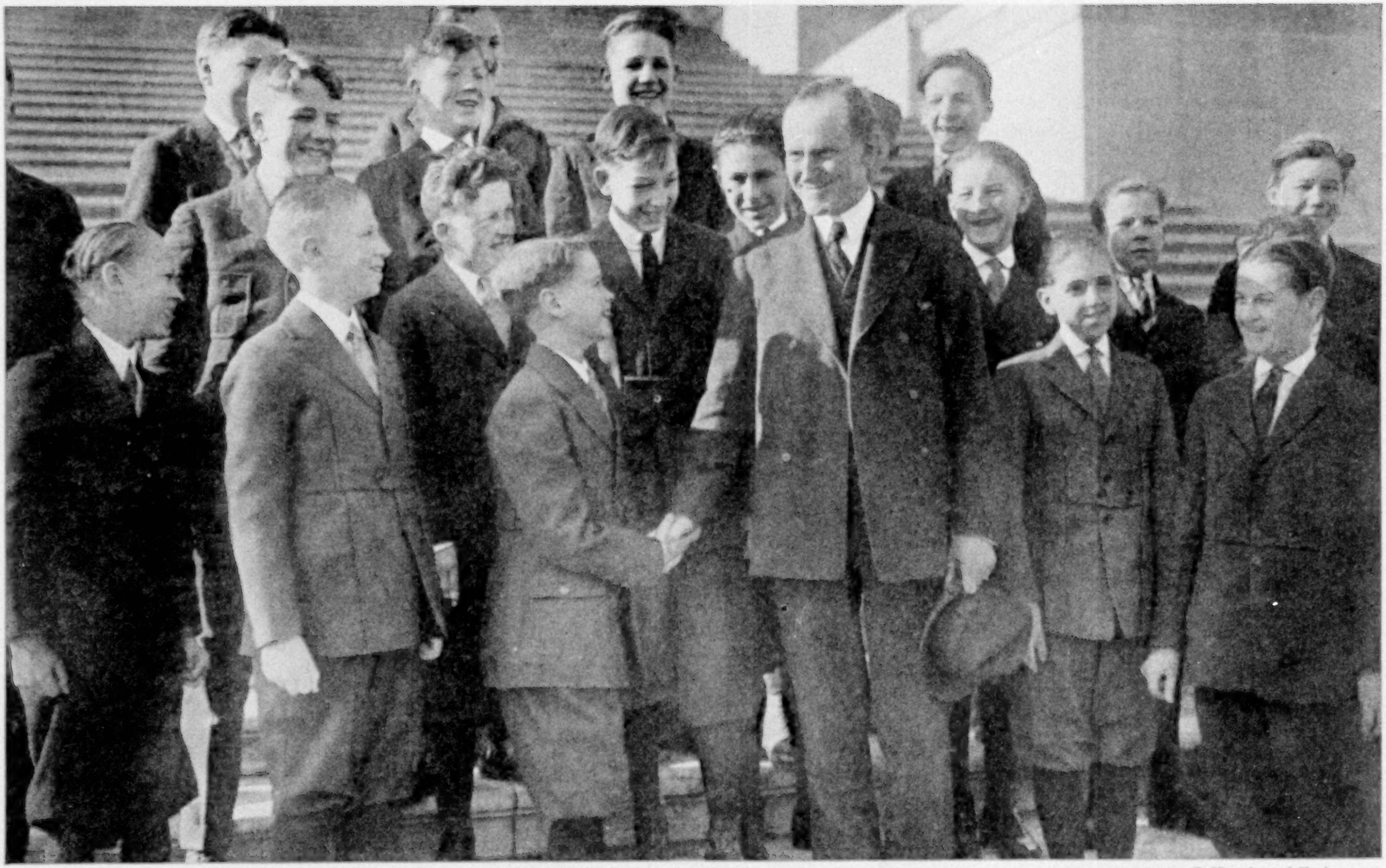
THE PRESIDENT ADDRESSING A JOINT SESSION OF CONGRESS

Sitting beneath the clock behind the President, who is standing, are the Vice-President (at the left) and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Frederick H. Gillett. In these latter times, when the House and Senate have such stringent rules against the use of their respective chambers for any other than congressional purposes, it is interesting to recall that in Jefferson's day the former chamber of the House, now Statuary Hall, was used on Sunday as a place of worship. When Thomas Brackett Reed became Speaker of the House he was shocked to find one end of the Capitol cluttered with small shops, souvenir stores, and peddlers. He promptly drove them out.



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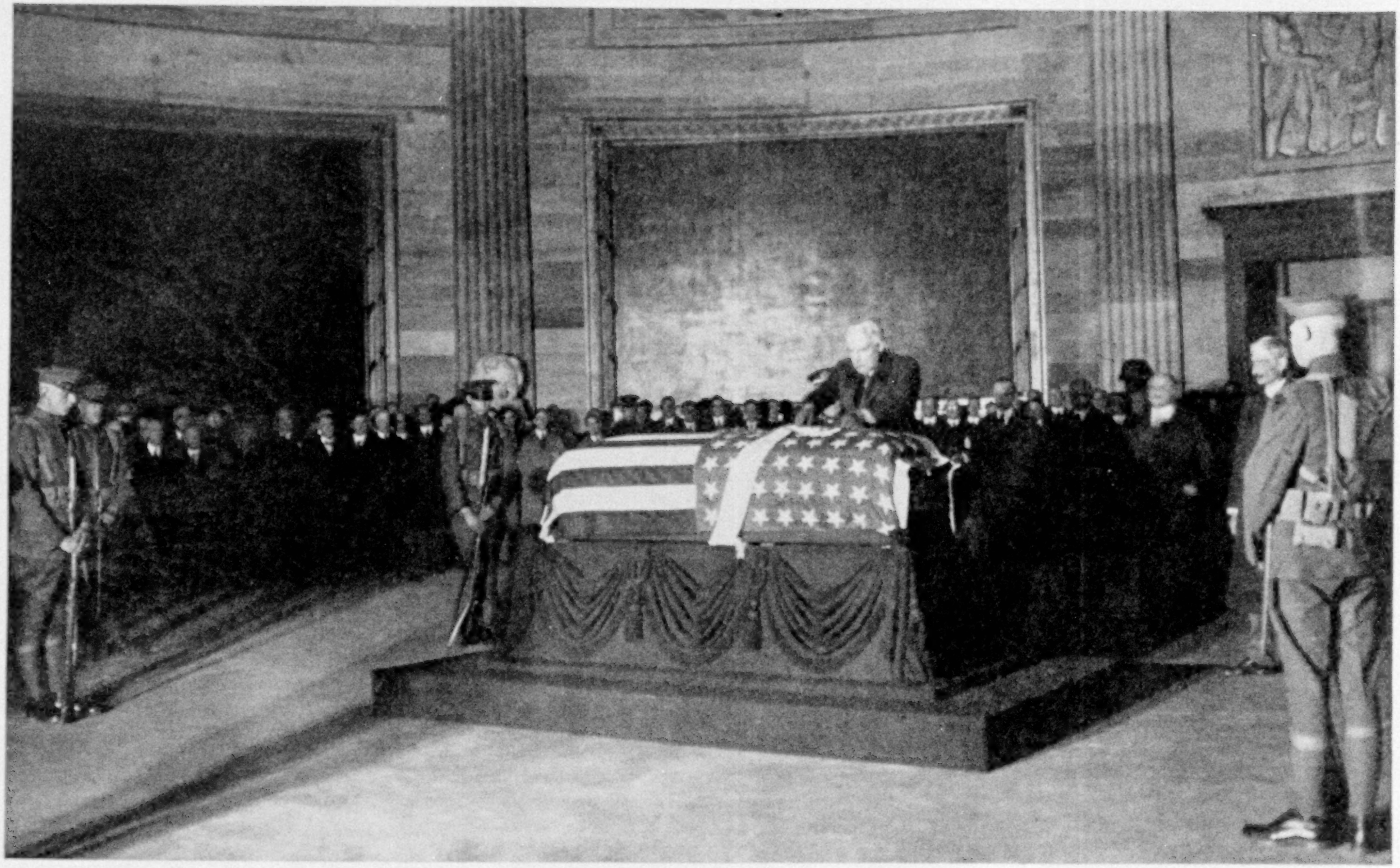
VICE-PRESIDENT COOLIDGE AND THE SENATE PAGES ON THE STEPS OF THE CAPITOL

Many a boy has come to Washington as a page in the Senate or House and later in life returned as a Senator or Representative. Mr. Coolidge and his predecessor, Mr. Marshall, have been the especial friends of these virile youngsters.



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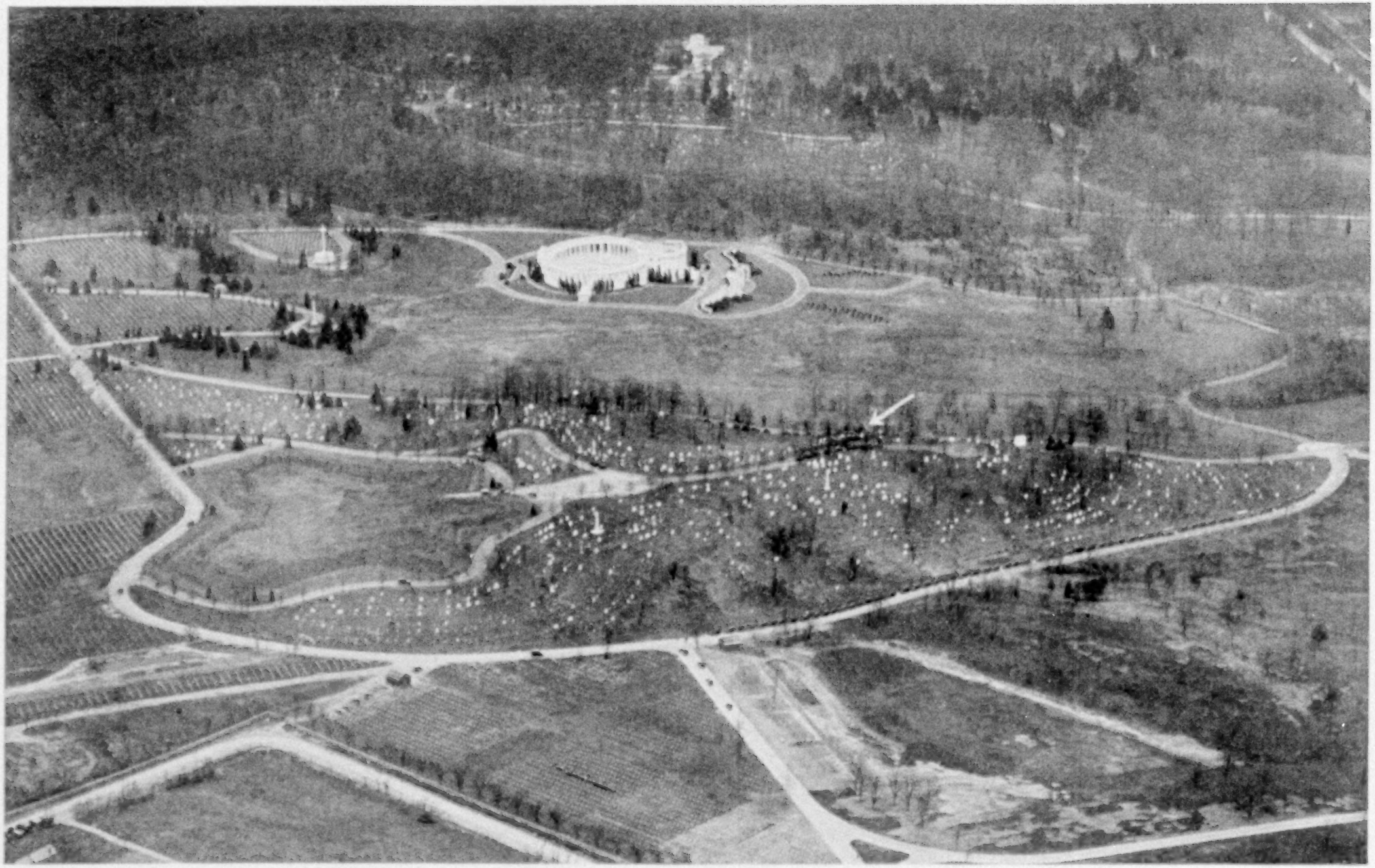
PRESIDENT HARDING PLACING AN EMBLEM OF THE STATES ON THE CASKET OF AMERICA'S UNKNOWN SOLDIER

This unnamed hero, brought home from France, was honored as were our martyred Presidents—Lincoln, Garfield, and McKinley. His body lay in state in the Rotunda of the Capitol while tens of thousands passed in procession to pay a last tribute of respect and gratitude (see also pages 588 and 615, and Color Plate V).



Official photograph by U. S. Army Air Service

ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY AND THE AMPHITHEATER, WHERE THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER IS BURIED (SEE ALSO PAGE 588)

The tomb is on the marble terrace in front (at the right) of the Amphitheater. Behind the Amphitheater, to the left, rises the *Maine* Memorial. This photograph was made on April 6, 1922, during the unveiling of the National Geographic Society's memorial (indicated by an arrow) to Rear-Admiral Robert E. Peary, on the 13th anniversary of the discovery of the North Pole.

hall was crowded because many churches had been converted into barracks. The room was also used at times, many years ago, by classes of Columbian College, now a part of George Washington University, when a statesman would address the students on some phase of political economy.

The floor of this room was raised to its present level when the hall was converted into an American Westminster Abbey. Tradition has it that the lower level of the old floor led to the popular designation of the House of Representatives as the "Lower House."

CONVERTED INTO STATUARY HALL

When the old hall was deserted for the new, a law was enacted, in 1864, providing that the States could use it as a place to do national honor to the memory of their sons and daughters renowned for civil and military service, each State being entitled to place two statues here.

Rhode Island was first to respond. It sent statues of America's pioneer Baptist, Roger Williams, and the militant General Greene. Pennsylvania also sent a clergyman, Muhlenberg, shown in the act of throwing off his ministerial robes and displaying a sword beneath, and exhorting his congregation to remember that there is a time to fight as well as a time to pray. Pennsylvania also honors Robert Fulton and Florida, John Gorrie, for devising the ice machine; for the rest the genius of science and invention is neglected. No poet and few pioneers have yet been memorialized. Frances E. Willard is the only woman so far honored. Oklahoma sent the statue of an Indian Chief, Sequoyah.

Some of the figures recall stirring stories of our school days. There is John Stark, who vowed a victory or his wife a widow. There is Ethan Allen, who is reputed to have demanded surrender in "the name of Jehovah and the Continental Congress."

Twenty-nine States thus far have responded to the invitation to honor their distinguished dead and twenty-one of these have selected both representatives. Some of the States have postponed their selections.

A complete list follows:

Alabama: J. L. M. Curry; *Arkansas:* James P. Clarke and Uriah M. Rose; *Connecticut:* Roger Sherman and Jonathan Trumbull; *Florida:* John Gorrie and Kirby Smith; *Idaho:* George L. Shoup; *Illinois:* James Shields and Frances E. Willard; *Indiana:* Lew Wallace and Oliver P. Morton; *Iowa:* James Harlan and S. J. Kirkwood; *Kansas:* George W. Glick and John J. Ingalls; *Maine:* William King; *Maryland:* Charles Carroll and John Hanson; *Massachusetts:* Samuel Adams and John Winthrop; *Michigan:* Lewis Cass and Zachariah Chandler; *Minnesota:* Henry M. Rice; *Missouri:* Thomas H. Benton and Francis P. Blair; *New Hampshire:* John Stark and Daniel Webster; *New Jersey:* Richard Stockton and Philip Kearny; *New York:* Robert R. Livingston and George Clinton; *North Carolina:* Zebulon B. Vance; *Ohio:* James A. Garfield and William Allen; *Oklahoma:* Sequoyah; *Pennsylvania:* J. P. G. Muhlenberg and Robert Fulton; *Rhode Island:* Nathanael Greene and Roger Williams; *South Carolina:* John C. Calhoun; *Texas:* Stephen F. Austin and Samuel Houston; *Vermont:* Ethan Allen and Jacob Collamer; *Virginia:* George Washington and Robert E. Lee; *West Virginia:* John E. Kenna and Francis H. Pierpont; *Wisconsin:* James Marquette.

STATUES "BOWED" AT NIGHT

One other room in the Capitol, that now occupied by the U. S. Supreme Court, might challenge the claim of Statuary Hall to preëminence in long historic association.

Of this Supreme Court room a tale is told which ranks as one of the most charming chapters of the copious lore of the Capitol. Around the chamber are busts of the Chief Justices since the time of John Jay.

For some years it was exceedingly difficult to get any of the darker-hued employees of the Capitol to go into this room after nightfall. They shunned it as they would a cemetery. They said it was haunted. They knew it was haunted because the statues of these jurists bowed their heads when any one entered the room after sun down!

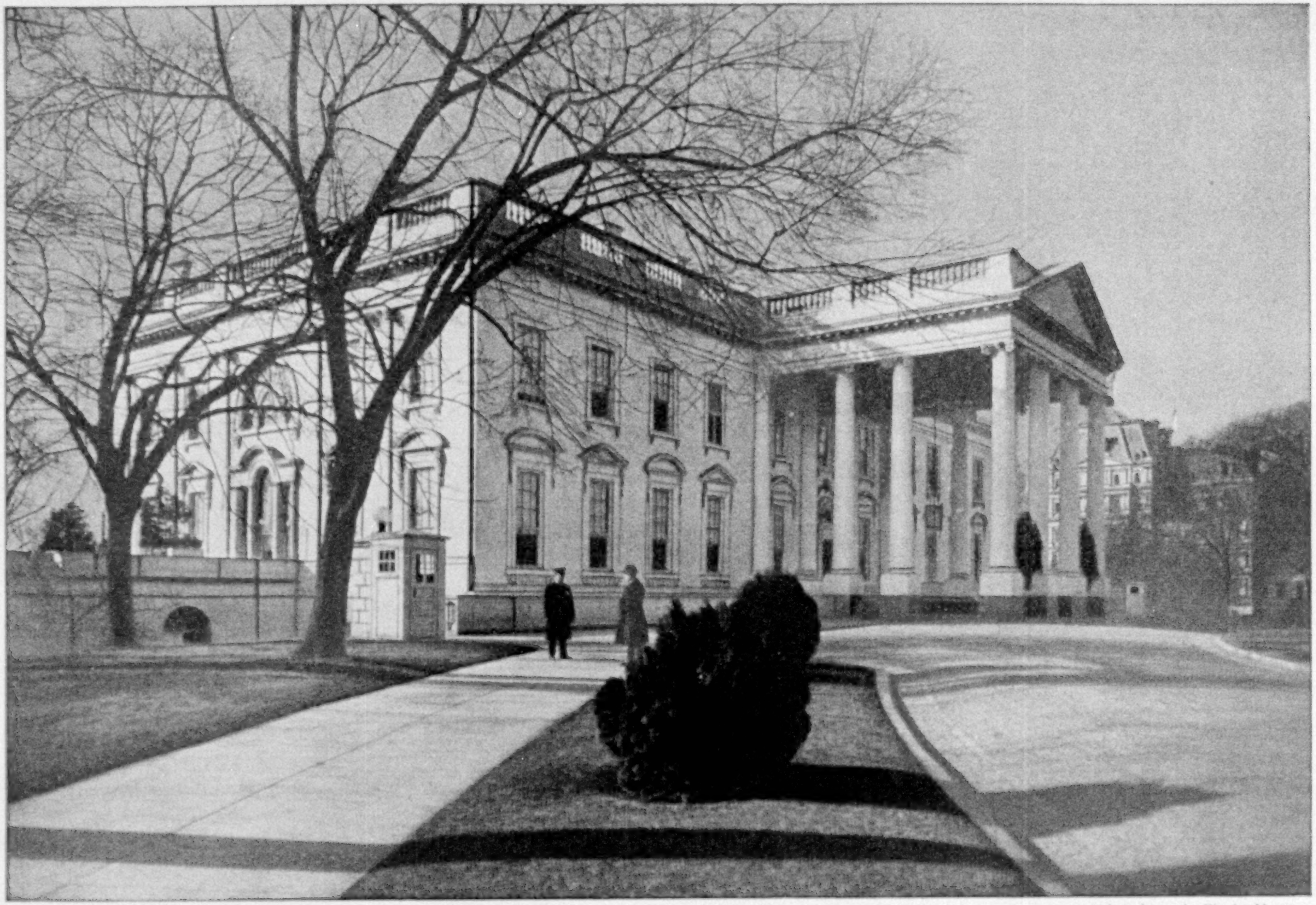
©

Autochrome by Charles Martin

THE MOSAIC OF MINERVA AT THE HEAD OF THE MAIN MARBLE STAIR OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

This picture in stone of the Goddess of Wisdom by Elihu Vedder is a symbol of the enduring treasures of man's research and imagination. The crystallized thoughts of all the ages are contained in this great library's more than three million books and prints. The mural decorations of the building are among the finest in the New World.

XUM



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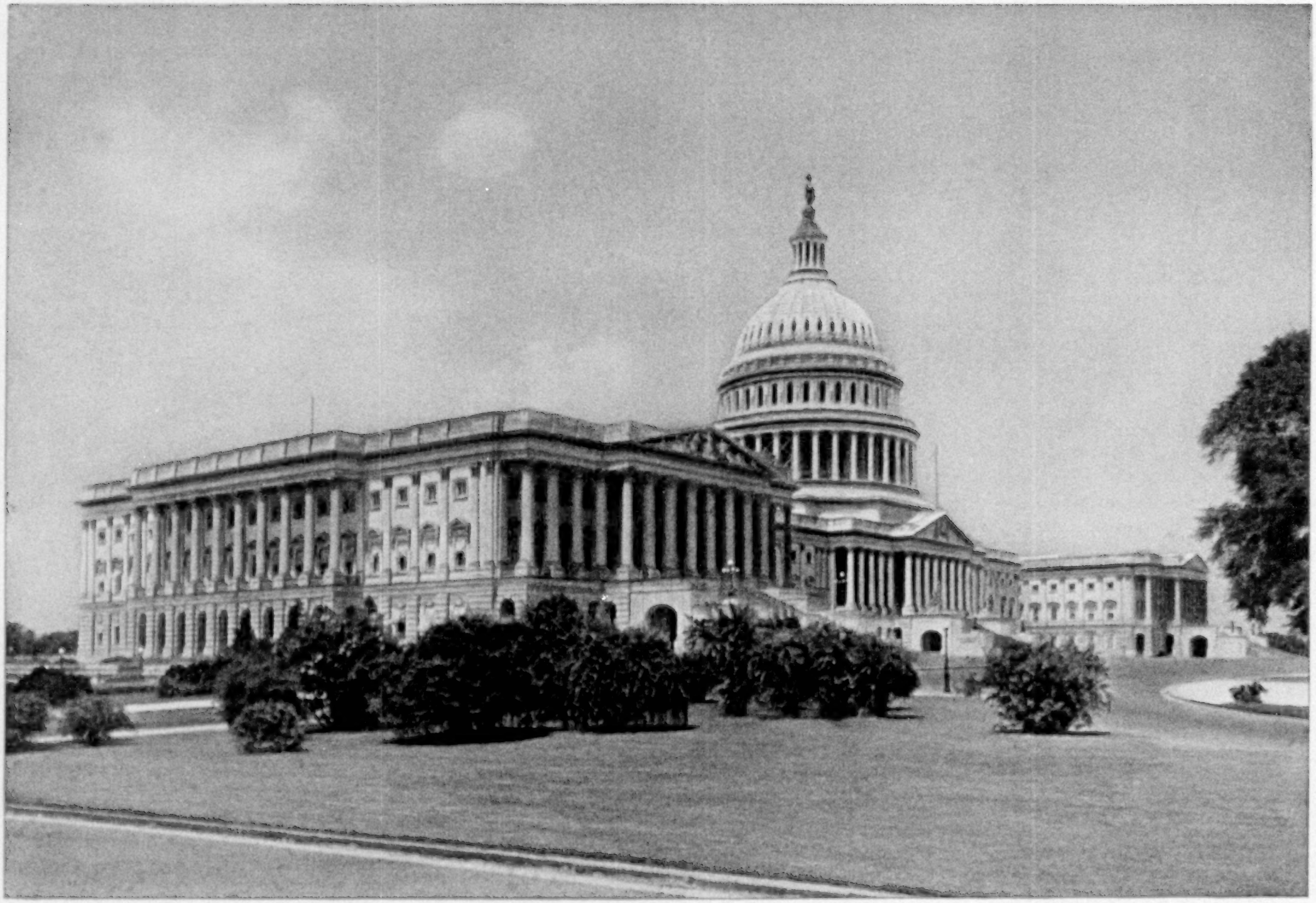
THE HOME OF THE PRESIDENT

In this, the official residence of the Chief Executive of the United States, there is no suggestion of the pretentiousness of a palace. The architecture of the White House reflects the dignity, the simplicity, and the stability of a Government of the People, by the People, for the People.

XUM



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THE MOST MAJESTIC BUILDING OF THE NEW WORLD

No visitor to Washington can stand beneath the shadow of the great dome of the United States Capitol without being imbued with a feeling of awe and a sense of the responsibility of citizenship. This noble pile of marble and masonry is truly the place of the Seats of the Mighty, for within its halls are made the laws of the Nation and within one of its chambers sits the Supreme Court which interprets them.

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A GLIMPSE OF WASHINGTON FROM ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY

Looking across the Potomac one sees the Lincoln Memorial, the Washington Monument, and the United States Capitol as the dominating features of the Mall.

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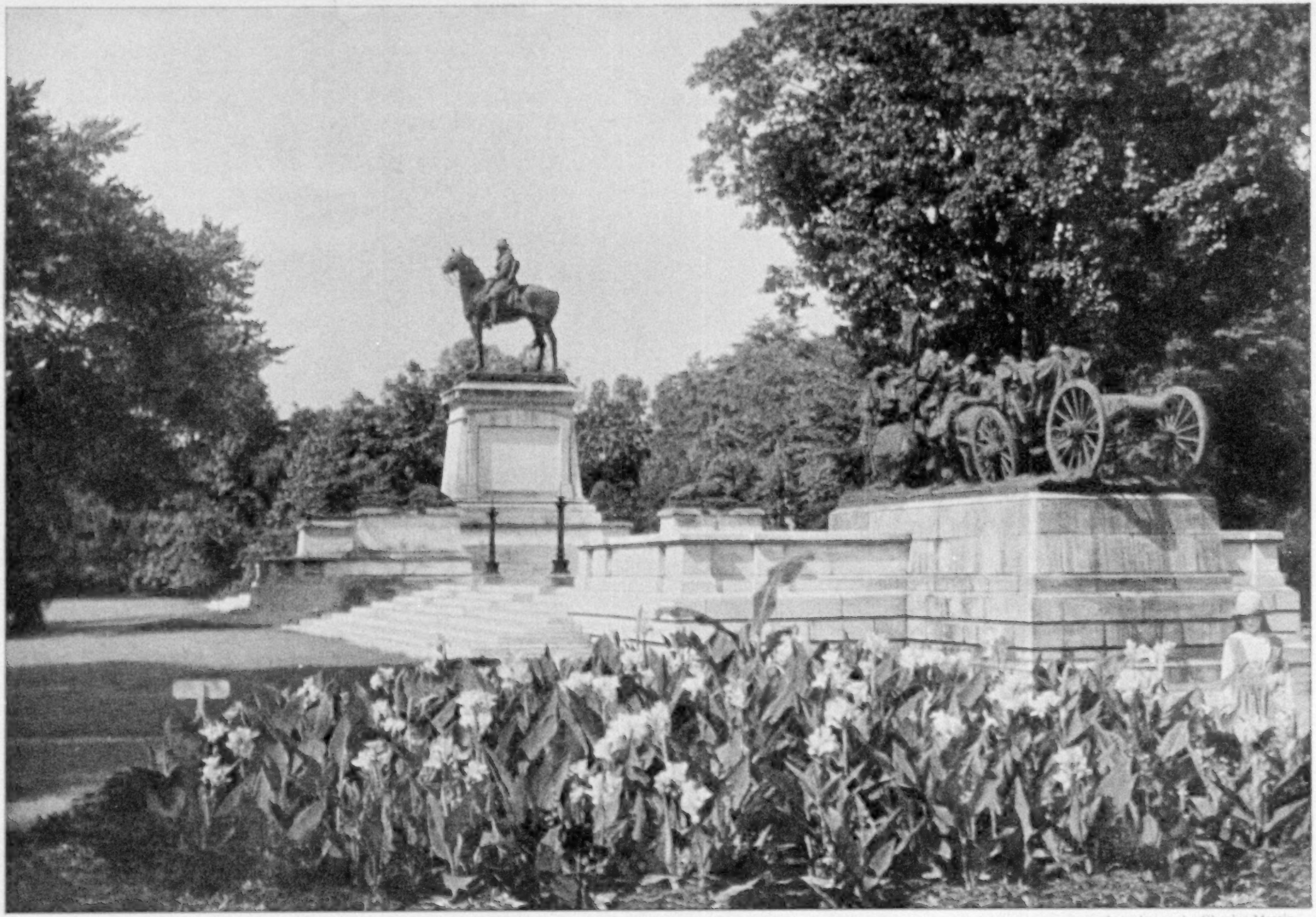
THE TOMB OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER

Within this massive uninscribed sarcophagus rests an unknown soldier, a hero of the World War. The Republic has bestowed upon him its most cherished decoration for valor, the Congressional Medal, and all the major nations associated with America in the great Enterprise for Liberty have similarly honored his memory and the memory of the thousands of his comrades who laid down their lives on the Field of Honor. The Grave of the Unknown Soldier is on the terrace of the Arlington Amphitheater, facing the rising sun and looking toward the Capital. Dimly discernible in the background are the Lincoln Memorial and Washington Monument.



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THE NATION'S TRIBUTE TO GRANT

Those upon whom rests the responsibility for the selection of sites for memorials that beautify the National Capital and epitomize the people's gratitude to their glorious dead placed this equestrian statue of General Grant at the eastern end of the Mall, at the foot of Capitol Hill. To the west, in the center of the Mall, is the Washington Monument, and beyond it, on the banks of the Potomac, the Memorial to Lincoln. Thus does the monument to the Founder of the Republic rise between those of its two great preservers.

XUM

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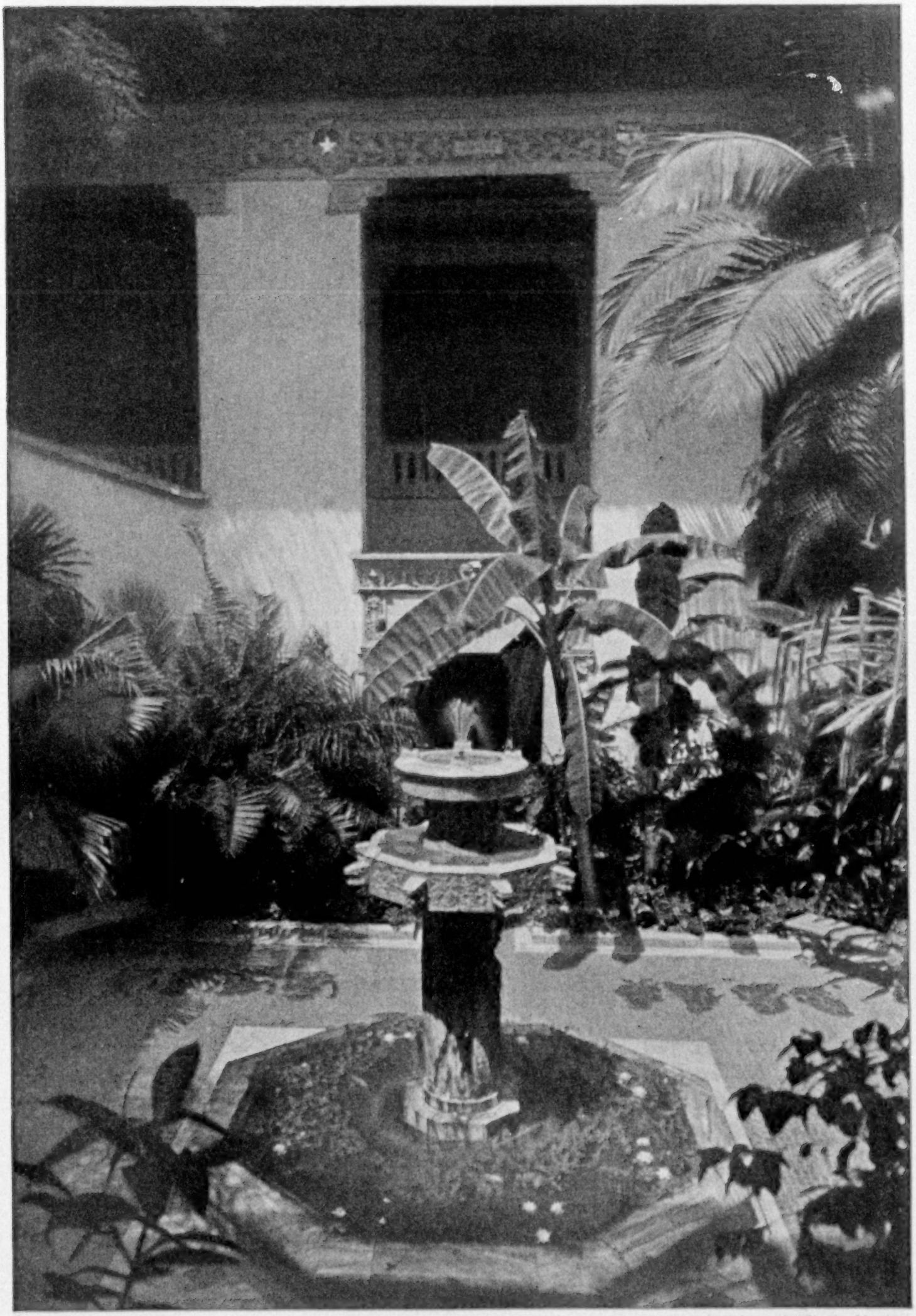
MIDSUMMER IN WASHINGTON'S BOTANICAL GARDENS

The builders of few World Capitals have given as much thought to the tranquil beauties of Nature as have those who planned and have made Washington. Every broad vista is interrupted at intervals by squares and circles in which bloom many flowers beneath a canopy of trees brought from all parts of the world. The Botanical Gardens occupy the eastern end of the Mall. At the right is a part of the pedestal of the Grant Statue (see preceding illustration).

© Autochrome by Charles Martin

A MONUMENT TO A HEALER OF HUMAN ILLS

Facing a bronze statue of Daniel Webster, across Scott Circle and Sixteenth Street, one of Washington's most magnificent residential thoroughfares, is this colorful memorial to Samuel Christian Friedrich Hahnemann.



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THE PATIO OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

In the center of the building known as the American Peace Palace is this indoor tropical garden with its Aztec fountain in whose basin glints of the goldfish may be seen. Here the visitor finds growing in luxuriant profusion the fruits and flowers of our neighbor republics to the South.

XUM

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A NATURAL PEDESTAL WITH ITS MONUMENT

When L'Enfant wrote of the proposed site of the Capitol, he described it as "a pedestal awaiting its monument." One who beholds the commanding situation of the Capitol today feels that L'Enfant was as happy in his phrases as in his engineering.

Autochrome by Charles Martin

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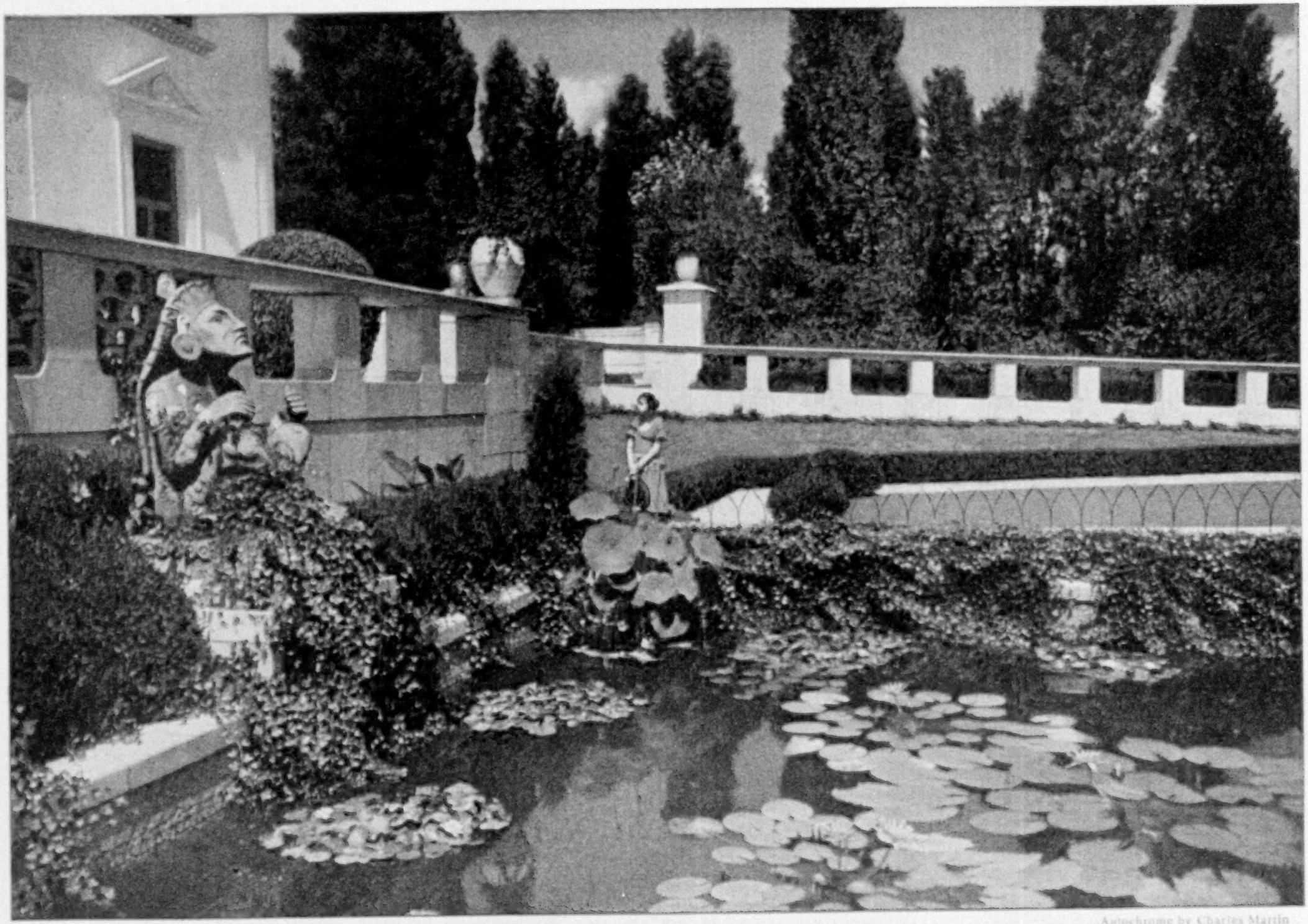
A GLIMPSE OF THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT FROM THE GARDENS OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION



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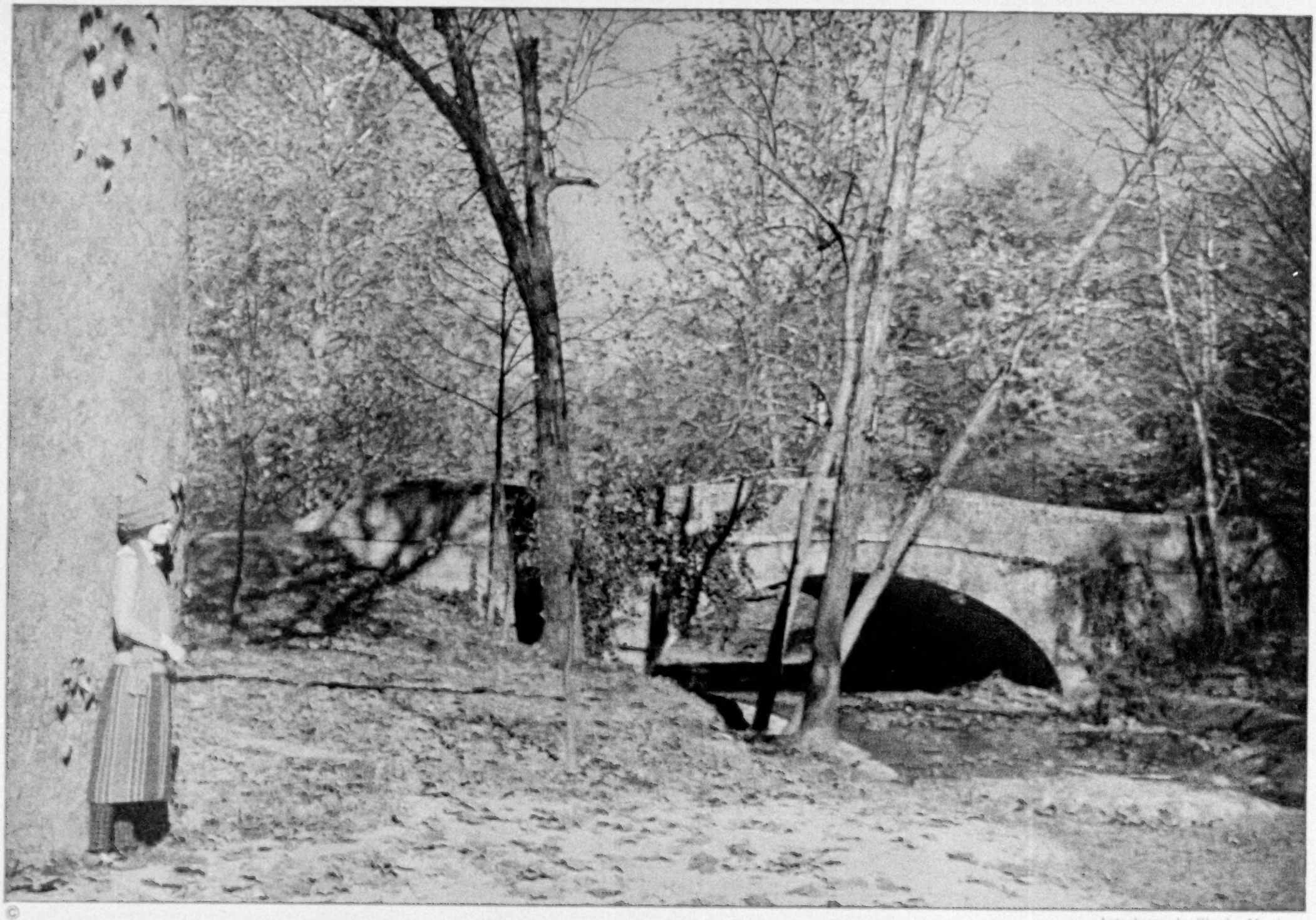
© A GOD OF PREHISTORIC AMERICA SURVEYS THE PASSING CENTURIES IN THE PAN AMERICAN GARDENS



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ROCK CREEK PARK IN AUTUMN

Sylvan scenes, winding bridle paths, many miles of roadway, and the laughing waters of the stream from which it derives its name have made this playground famous throughout America.

XUM

Autochrome by Charles Martin

© THE PEACOCK ROOM IN THE FREER GALLERY OF ART

This room was designed and decorated by James McNeill Whistler as a part of the house built for a London shipping magnate. It was brought to America and set up as a part of the magnificent Whistler exhibit bequeathed to the United States Government by Charles L. Freer, as a part of the National Gallery of Art at Washington.

©

Autochrome by Charles Martin

THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL AND ITS PLAZA

It is in this great edifice that "We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity," are, through our representatives in Congress, working out the destiny of the Nation.

One day an employee in the office of the Clerk of the Court was detained by his work until late in the evening. Entering the room where the court sits to get some papers, he was astounded to see the ghostly figures slowly swaying back and forth!

Investigation disclosed that a suspended light outside was swung by a breeze, and the play of the shadows gave the statues the semblance of bowing, as they were reported to have done.

To every American this room is haunted—haunted by memories of Clay, Calhoun, and Webster, giants of the days when the Senate met here. These walls heard Webster's immortal reply to Hayne, Jefferson's second inaugural, and Clay's two farewell addresses.

Here was confirmed the treaty with Napoleon by which this country acquired the territory included in the Louisiana Purchase. Here was proclaimed the Monroe Doctrine. Here, too, sat the Electoral Commission that may have averted a civil war over the succession to the Presidency, declaring Hayes elected by a majority of one vote.

The Senate began sitting in this chamber immediately upon the transfer of the government in 1800; for a time the House occupied a room in this wing; later it was housed in a temporary brick building about where Statuary Hall now stands, appropriately known as "the oven," both from its shape and its summer temperature.

Since 1860 the Supreme Court has sat here and, within our own time, an historic precedent was set with the induction of a former President, William Howard Taft, as Chief Justice of the United States.

AN EMPTY TOMB UNDER THE ROTUNDA

Under the Rotunda is a chamber, now bare, circled by severe Doric columns, and beneath the center—an empty tomb.

Congress requested that Washington's remains be removed from Mount Vernon to this sepulcher, which was to have been a national shrine, where all would pause in reverence as they passed. The owners of Mount Vernon, mindful of Washington's wish to be buried on his estate, would not permit the removal of his body; and future generations are grateful that they acted as they did.

The resting place he chose in life, on the green rounded knoll overlooking his well-loved Potomac, seems now a fitter resting place than this rather cramped crypt (see page 650).

The nation ever will be grateful, also, to the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association for buying Washington's home, saving it from further dilapidation, restoring it, and maintaining it for the American people.

The crypt, located on the ground floor of the Capitol, is in the center of a corridor which runs the length of the Capitol, almost 750 feet, thus forming what is reputed to be the longest passageway of any public building in the world.

MANY SHOPS BELOW THE GROUND FLOOR

Below the ground floor is a part of the Capitol closed to visitors, honeycombed with shops, stores, ducts, and corridors, which best tells the magnitude of the task of operating the building.

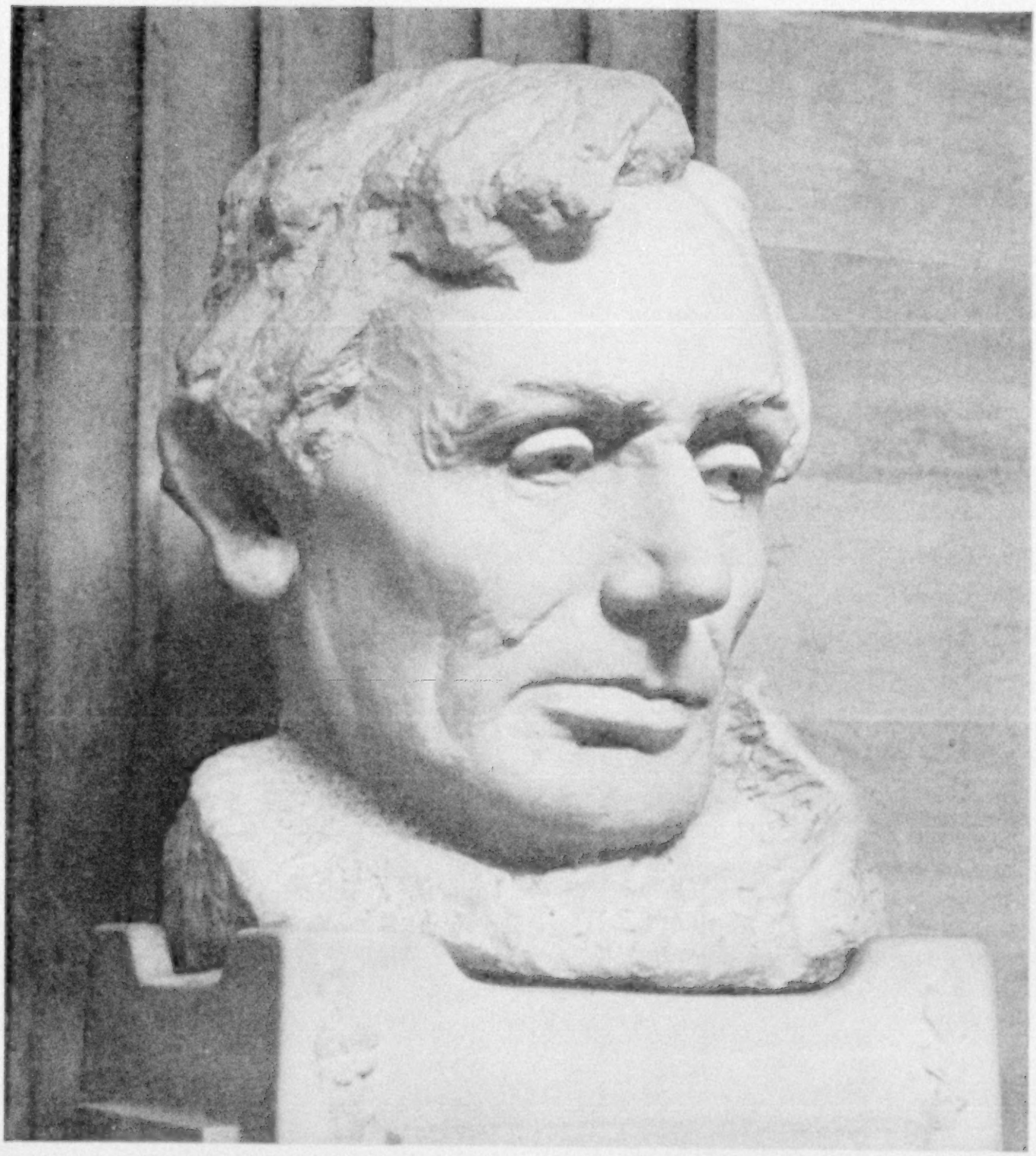
One corridor is like a busy street of Tunis, in that it is shut off from the light of day, though its activities are far more modern. There is a machine shop, a plumbers' shop, a carpenter shop with lathes and sawing-machines, and a paint shop. Here are supply-rooms where workmen may requisition a tack or a wash-basin.

An array of electrical equipment is kept on hand to replace parts of motors, fans, lights, and the voice amplifier in the House. A gardener has tools to care for some 225 kinds of trees planted in the Capitol grounds, for these 58 acres form a veritable arboretum, with tree specimens from China, Persia, Japan, and the Caucasus.

A power plant five blocks away furnishes current for the Capitol. This power runs 49 elevators and lifts, and lights 49,750 electric bulbs in the Capitol group, runs a dish-washing machine, operates potato-peelers, and reduces ice-box temperatures. Even pencil-sharpeners have been motorized!

NO REGISTERS OR RADIATORS TO HEAT THE HOUSE

A single 14-inch pipe conveys steam from the plant to the House Office Building, then to the Capitol and Library, and to the Senate Office Building.



Photograph by Charles Martin

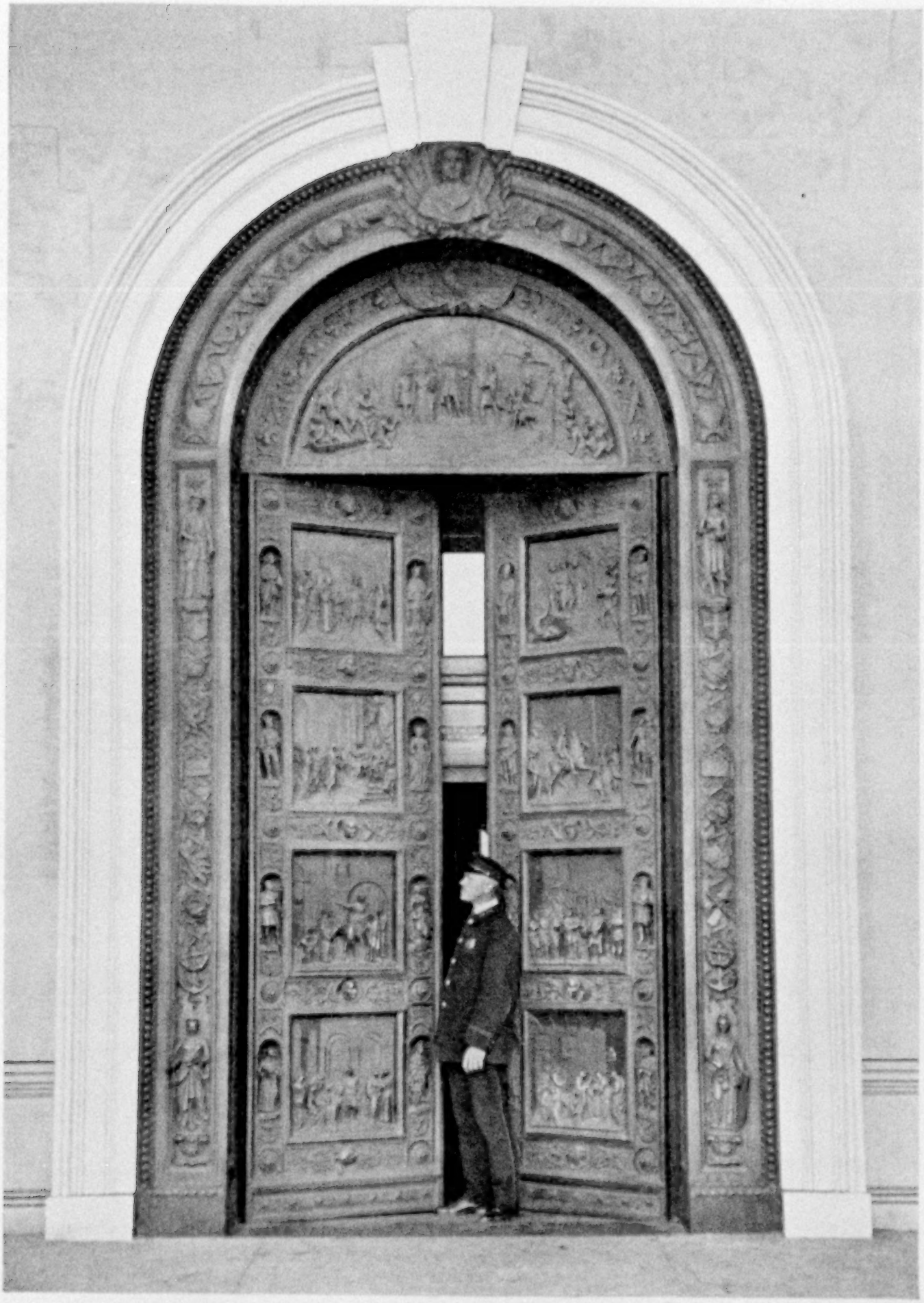
HIS LIKENESS STANDS WHERE HE LAY IN STATE

Having been presented by an individual, not by a State, this impressive head of Lincoln, by Gutzon Borglum, appropriately rests in the Rotunda under the dome upon which he would not allow work to cease for a single day during the darkest hours of the Civil War. The marble figure can be recognized over the left shoulder of one of the men on guard at the casket of the Unknown Soldier, page 614.

An inquiring person who stands in the spacious hall of the House of Representatives must wonder where the light and heat come from. Neither electric lights, radiators, nor registers are visible. Thereby hangs one of the most fascinating mechanical stories of the Capitol.

Members of the House and the scurrying pages literally are walking on air anywhere they tread on the main floor of the House, for beneath them is an air chamber from 3 to 5 feet deep. Over their heads is another chamber, where thousands of electric bulbs diffuse a soft light through the ceiling panels of glass, and from this upper chamber constantly is being pumped the vitiated air which arises from the chamber.

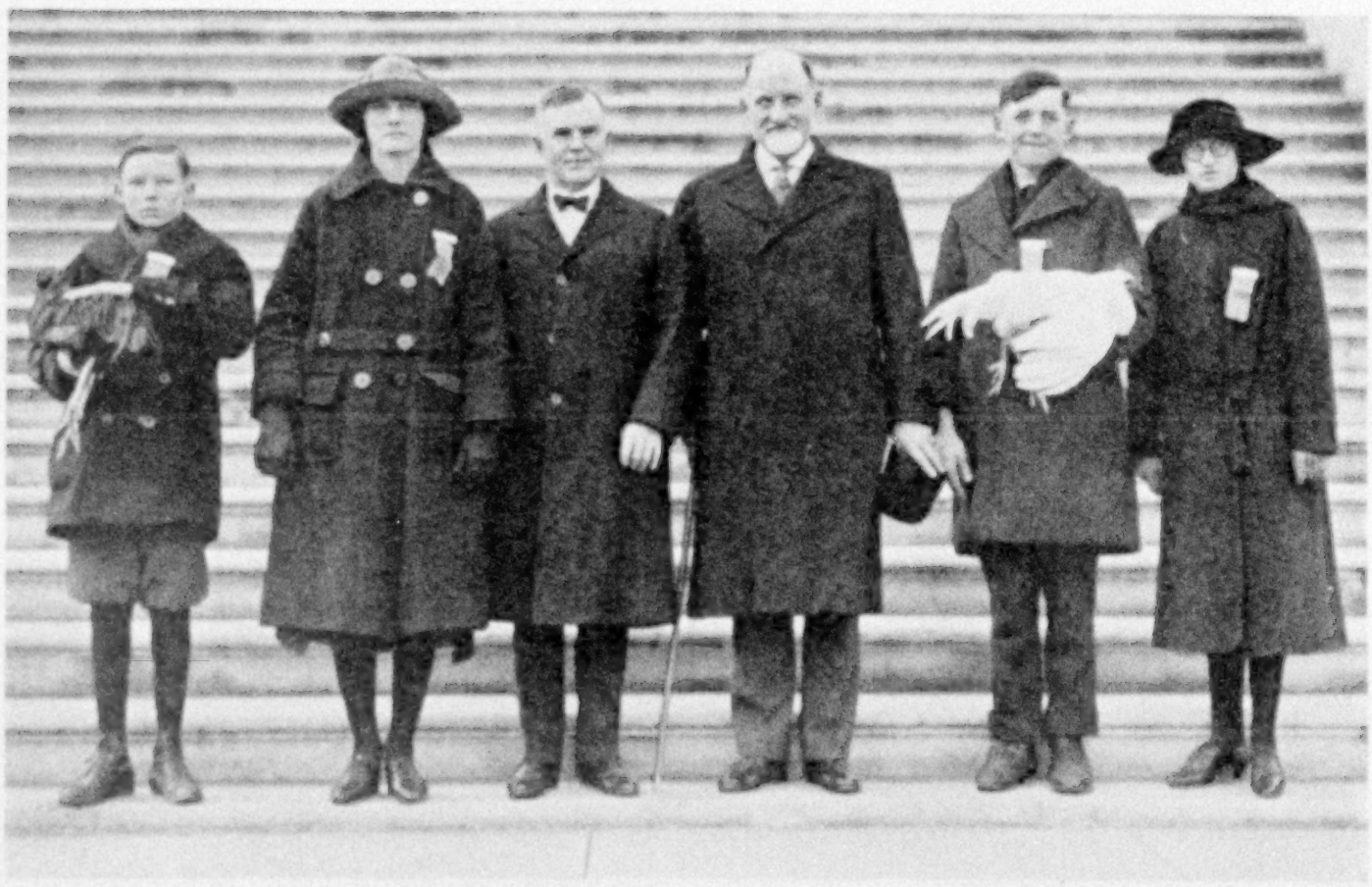
To trace this story, one needs go into the "hold" of the Capitol, far beneath



Photograph by Charles Martin

THE ROGERS BRONZE DOORS OF THE ROTUNDA

These doors were formerly hung at an entrance to Statuary Hall, but the crowds which paused to admire their exquisite workmanship obstructed the corridor. The eight panels depict scenes from the life of Columbus. One of them shows the explorer in chains, which he continued to wear after boarding the vessel that was taking him back to Spain "as a memento of the gratitude of princes." A vandal has stolen the chains and the extended hand is worn by many visitors who observe a ritual of "shaking hands with Columbus."



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A GROUP OF PROUD PILGRIMS ON THE STEPS OF THE CAPITOL

Tens of thousands of Americans take a short course in patriotism and government annually by making a pilgrimage to Washington; but none of them get more of happiness and inspiration out of it than the members of the boys' and girls' clubs of the rural high schools. The boys and girls in this picture hail from the parishes of Louisiana and won a national poultry-judging contest. They are seeing Washington under the guidance of one of their Senators and the Secretary of Agriculture.

the offices and public corridors. Here sits an engineer, who can ascertain the temperature of any part of the building by consulting a device originally developed to determine temperatures in deep-sea soundings.

From the west terraces great ducts afford inlets for streams of fresh air. Huge motors operate metal fans, twelve feet in diameter, which drive this air through about 10,000 feet of steam coils to provide the heat for the chamber of the House.

This heated air passes through a duct, really a passageway wide enough for two men to walk abreast and in many parts twice a man's height. A condenser maintains proper humidity; on its upward way the air passes an ozonator, where electrical discharges accomplish the effect of lightning during a summer shower.

Finally this shaft reaches the chamber which extends under the entire floor space of the House. There it diffuses and sweeps up without drafts through scores of vents in the vertical parts of the steps of the tiers of seats. It also escapes through inconspicuous brackets close to the floors, along the walls of the room.

THE COAT OF ARMS OF EACH STATE IN CEILING PANELS

The glass panels which form the House ceiling, each with the coat of arms of a State, seem to be set solid in the woodwork; in reality rows at each end are raised about three inches above the frames, and through the many vents thus afforded the heated air escapes. The air chamber above is twelve feet high in the center, beneath a glass peak roof. Other motors propel huge metal fans which pump out this foul air as it rises.

Thus streams of pure air, heated to about 70 degrees, continuously flow into the hall and seep out again. The fans below have six speeds, and when the hall is crowded, as it always is when the President addresses Congress and during important debates, the motors are thrown

Photograph by Maynard Owen Williams

THE CAPITOL IN WINTER

Three stages in the Capitol's building, representing three epochs in American history, are discernible in this picture. The Statue of Freedom, which crowns the dome, was put in place during the Civil War; the narrow part here shown was burned during the War of 1812 and afterward restored; the cornerstone of the House wing, to the right, was laid in 1851, with Daniel Webster as the orator.

into "high" and the whole process is greatly accelerated. Not a sound or sight of this mechanism mars the dignity of the House proceedings.

Essentially the same method is employed in the Senate. Smaller coils are near committee rooms and other offices. In his subterranean office the engineer may scan, by his recording device, the temperature of the outdoor air as it pours into the great duct, he may determine whether it is heated enough by the time it reaches various parts of the building, and he regulates his coils accordingly.

This pumping goes on winter and summer alike; for the problems of heating and ventilation are allied. Substitution of ice for the steam coils has been tried

Photograph by Clifton Adams

AN EASTER MONDAY EGG-ROLLING THRONG IN THE WHITE HOUSE GROUNDS

in summer, but the volume and speed of the air is so great that a reasonable amount of ice has little effect upon the temperature.

The Capitol, the Library of Congress, and the House and Senate Office Buildings are parts of the Capitol unit. The Library, one of the world's most beautiful structures, is not a public library; it was designed to be just what its name implies, the working library for members of Congress.

Subways connect the Capitol with its two massive office buildings; that to the Senate has an electric conveyance, Washington's only subway. Members of the House must walk, because their larger numbers might entail traffic jams were provision made to haul them. An electric conveyer, in a tunnel, delivers to the Capitol books ordered by members from the Library of Congress.

A SCENE TO INSPIRE PATRIOTISM

One pauses on the steps of the main portico of the Capitol, immediately back of the point where more than a score of America's Presidents have taken the oath of office before assembled multitudes, to behold this greatest legislative group in the world, the Senate and House Office Buildings to his left and right respectively and the Library of Congress in front of him.

The scene enkindles patriotism and awakens in every citizen a sense of his exalted responsibility to his forebears who founded the republic and to the future generations whose privilege of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness is in large measure dependent upon what he does to-day to safeguard and uphold the nation's institutions.

Amid the glamor of history, some are prone to discount the achievements of the present and the abilities of those to whom have been entrusted the duties of law-making and law-administering. But the student of the past knows that the wail of the "decadence of the times" is one which has gone forth in every age.

The men of to-day who are making the history of America will, in turn, have their meed of recognition, and in some future time their effigies in bronze and marble will be placed in Statuary Hall as comrades in glory with the Founders and Preservers of the Republic.

THE SOURCES OF WASHINGTON'S CHARM

By J. R. Hildebrand

Author of "The Geography of Games," in the National Geographic Magazine

DURING the World War and after, when Europe was establishing an American calling acquaintance by commissions of distinguished statesmen and occasional kings and princes, a young reporter fell into the habit, when sent to interview them, of asking one question:

"What do you think of Washington?"

Being polite and politic, these gentlemen said complimentary things. It finally did strike this reporter, however, that there might be something significant about their almost invariable use of the word "charm" in their replies.

They disagreed upon nearly every other topic—economic, political and social; why, then, this independent and common verdict that Washington has "charm"?

Finally there came a very great statesman, who also is a very great philosopher, to whom the reporter dared ask further:

"What do you mean by charm?"

"What do I mean by charm?" He hesitated. "Why is a rainbow beautiful? Of course, you can pick out its different colors; but, separately, they won't tell the whole story."

Here, at least, is a starting point. Picking out some of the colors of rainbow Washington, one begins to find many things that make it different from other American cities and from other world capitals.

INCIDENTS WHICH COULDN'T HAPPEN ELSEWHERE

It was after a two-hour stroll through Rock Creek Park on a Sunday afternoon that another visitor, by no means a philosopher, echoed the same thought when he exclaimed, "Well, all that couldn't happen anywhere except in Washington."

Before the excursion, he made no attempt to conceal his amusement at "walking through a park for something to do in a strange city."

His first surprise was in turning off stately upper Sixteenth Street, embassy-lined and motor-studded, and in less distance than two city blocks trailing through a tree thicket toward the boisterous brook that gives the park its name.

"Why, this is like stepping off Fifth Avenue into the Maine woods," was his candid confession of sudden interest.

THE CHARM OF THE UNEXPECTED

Scene after scene impressed him. Most of all, he admired the way nature was left undisturbed except for ribboned automobile roads; but the three mental pictures he has been talking about ever since were these:

A veteran ambassador of one of Europe's most punctilious courts cheerily engaged in testing his aim by hurling rocks at a rock target atop a third rock; a noted Western Senator riding horseback along a bridle path past a Girl Scouts' tea-room; a Rear-Admiral of the United States Navy hiking along with seven Russian children of graduated height.

Yes, the dignity and beauty of its public buildings, its broad, tree-bowered streets, the very magnificence of its distances, once an aspersion and now an inestimable civic asset, along with its incomparable natural setting—these make for the charm of Washington. Yet there are other attributes—the charm of the unexpected, the ways that are different, the things that could happen nowhere else except in Washington—which contribute to the eternal fascination of our National Capital.

"See Mecca and die" is the prayer of the Mohammedan. "Let us go to Washington and live," seems to be the fervent aspiration of more and more Americans. And all the rest, it would seem, wish to visit it.

WHERE ALL MANNER OF EXPERTS GATHER

There is an intellectual charm about Washington which arises from the fact that here live experts on nearly every subject human genius has explored.

From the Astrophysical Observatory down through the scientific alphabet to the Zoological Park runs the city's gamut

© Harris and Ewing

INDIANS WHO HAVE COME TO GREET THE GREAT WHITE FATHER

Washington was once the site of an Indian village. A line of these villages existed along Eastern Branch as far up as Bladensburg, and there were others between the Capitol site and the river, and in the neighborhood of the Sixteenth Street Bridge spanning Piney Branch.

of institutions and authorities, whether your hobby be ballistics, conchology, geography, hydraulics, or taxation. Constantly the city garners more of these experts, coming to associate themselves with scientific establishments or to pursue independent ways among such a wealth of facilities and kindred minds.

AID OF SCIENCE ENLISTED TO SOLVE BASEBALL PROBLEM

A whale drifts ashore on the lower Potomac, an unexpected star cuts across a corner of the firmament, a disease menaces cattle in Montana, a plant of China's remotest province arouses interest, an earthquake shakes a South Sea island, a baseball player knocks out too many home runs for the precedents and equilibrium of the game—and Washington promptly provides an expert to tell wherefore and why.

To explain the last and most trivial case, it will be recalled how, some seasons ago, a batsman loomed up to knock out more home runs than the most confirmed "fan" ever before observed. That same season the major league clubs had adopted a slightly modified type of baseball. Enthusiasts were deeply concerned whether the new ball or the new and mighty Casey was responsible for this showing.

Whereupon a sample baseball was sent to a certain scientific bureau in Washington, where it went into the hopper of problems with the day's other work. Erudite physicists and chemists took that baseball to pieces, used microscopes, hair-trigger scales, and mysterious acids, and solemnly gave the important decision that it was the batter, not the ball, who was doing it.

Washington's formal official life, with its mammoth receptions, complexity of precedence, and its endless maze of vicarious calling by leaving cards, frequently is exploited by visiting correspondents and "special writers."

The deeper currents of social life which flow from these groups of mutual intellectual interests, being less obvious, receive scanter outside attention. Yet they are the very marrow of Washington.

Presence of picked men from nearly every field of human achievement makes possible Washington's unique Cosmos Club, known from Kennebunkport to Kairowan, which unobtrusively but surely limits its members to those distinguished in science, art, letters, or public service.

Enter its dining-room, home-like though far from pretentious, overlooking Lafayette Square, and scan a typical noon-day luncheon gathering.

Here is a man who dug up some tiny plants in a remote place and thereby brought home to his country more wealth than the Indies ever afforded. There sits an authority on waterways and railroads of Europe, talking to the author of a recent novel, a best-seller.

Casually others are dropping in—a jurist whose name is familiar wherever civilized man dwells; another, known to few but his fellow-scientists, who spent years learning about pulmonate gastropods—meaning garden slugs. At a window table is a world traveler, and near by a world forsaker, who deliberately has narrowed his life work down to a study of mushrooms. Later he may specialize on certain varieties. And at yonder place—his presence a typical Washington contrast—is a famous newspaper man.

Scientist and news-gatherer sit down together—a genius who gladly spends a lifetime if he can add one new fact to human knowledge and establish its relation to the scheme of things, and this craftsman who constantly struggles to cut the seconds between the time anything happens and your first inkling that it occurred.

A MAJOR INDUSTRY—THE EXPORT OF WORDS

Washington has a major industry outside the scope of the U. S. Census. That industry is the exportation of words. The statement is no play upon words; even the courts have ruled news a commodity. The mere physical transmission of the 500,000 words it is estimated Washington news-gatherers send out daily by wire, wireless, and mail is no mean industry.

Practically all the 2,455 daily newspapers in the United States are represented in Washington, singly and in groups, by correspondents, press associations, and syndicates.

This makes for another group of men peculiar to Washington—a group which

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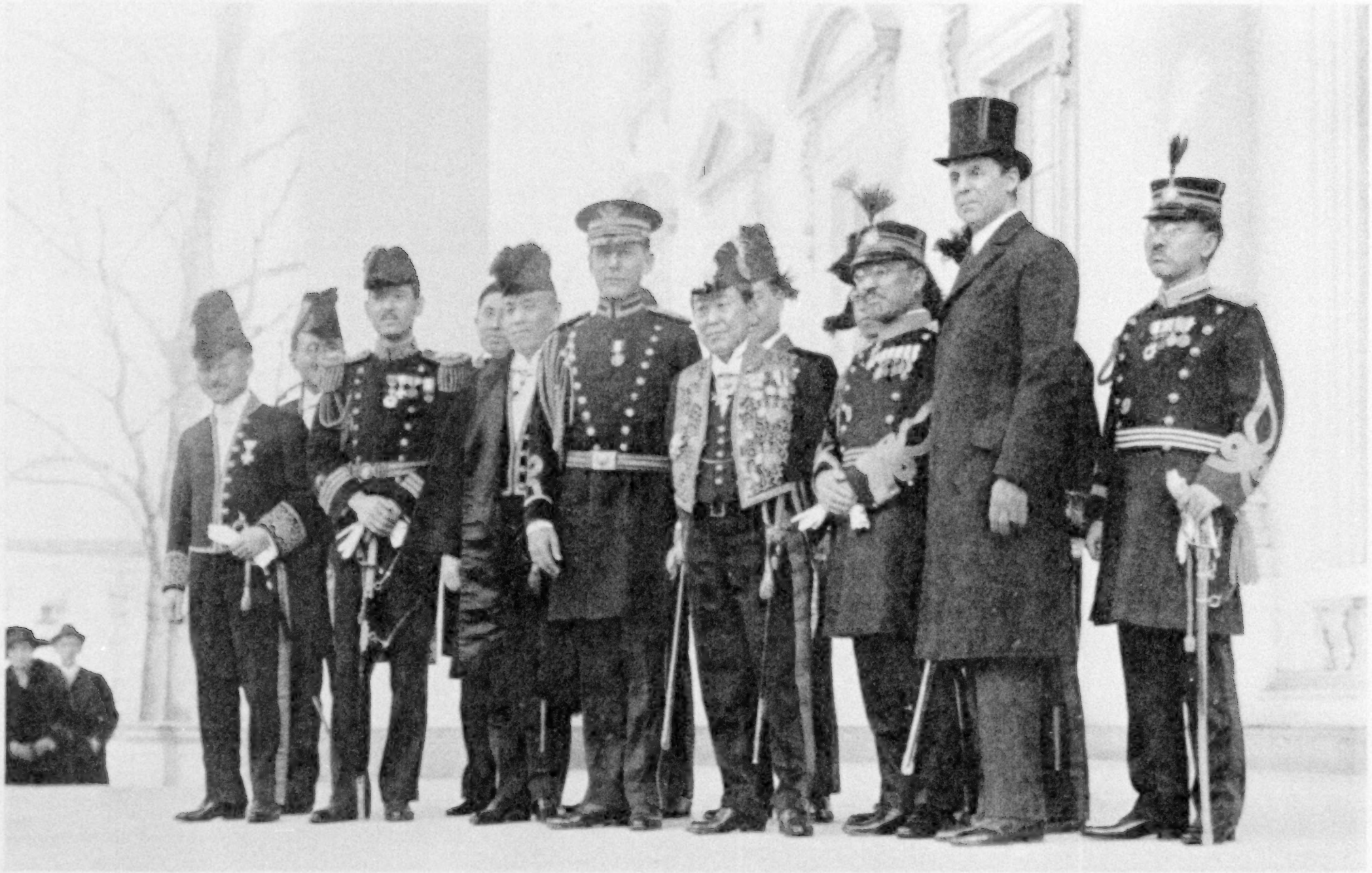
MARSHAL FOCH, ACCOMPANIED BY AMBASSADOR JUSSERAND, LEAVING THE STATE, WAR AND NAVY BUILDING AFTER PAYING HIS RESPECTS TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE

"Where are you going?" said one famous interviewer to another, just after the war ban on travel lifted. "I'm to sail tomorrow for a trip around the world. And you?" "I am going down to Washington to watch the world go by."

XUM



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AN AMBASSADOR AT THE WHITE HOUSE TO PRESENT HIS CREDENTIALS

Diplomatic intercourse is always marked by the most punctilious observance of precedents, and when an ambassador presents his credentials he is accompanied by his staff in full uniform. The picture shows the new Japanese Ambassador, Masanao Hanihara, on his ceremonial visit to the President, as the representative of the Emperor. He is to be introduced by an Assistant Secretary of State (at the right).

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THE PRESIDENT GREETS HIGH-SCHOOL GIRLS FROM WESTBORO, MASSACHUSETTS

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THE PRINCE OF WALES IS MET AT UNION STATION BY THOMAS R. MARSHALL, THEN VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The distinguished visitor has just stepped from a private suite built at the east end of the station for the President and his guests. In this room Marshal Joffre, Earl Balfour, and members of other overseas missions were welcomed officially when they arrived in the Capital.

Photograph by Harold Stieg

KING ALBERT OF BELGIUM RECEIVING AN HONORARY DEGREE FROM GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

comprises hundreds of the best correspondents, writers, and news-gatherers in the country, who are seldom heard of beyond the District of Columbia borders because they write not at all about themselves.

Their significance in our national life is one story—the late Viscount Bryce discusses it in his "Modern Democracies"—for they transmit the raw material which voters from 48 States utilize in their ballot-box verdicts upon their government and their representatives in Congress.

Their distinctive contribution to Washington's life is another story. Their numbers make up the membership of two unique institutions, the Gridiron Club and the National Press Club. In the rooms of the latter, Presidents, the Prince of Wales, Sarah Bernhardt, and Emile Coué have been honored guests.

At the Gridiron Club's famous dinners, with guest lists reading like a Who's Who of Fame, the paradoxical rule is observed that, constructively, "ladies always are present and reporters never." There the President, Cabinet members, Senators, diplomats, and noted men from all walks

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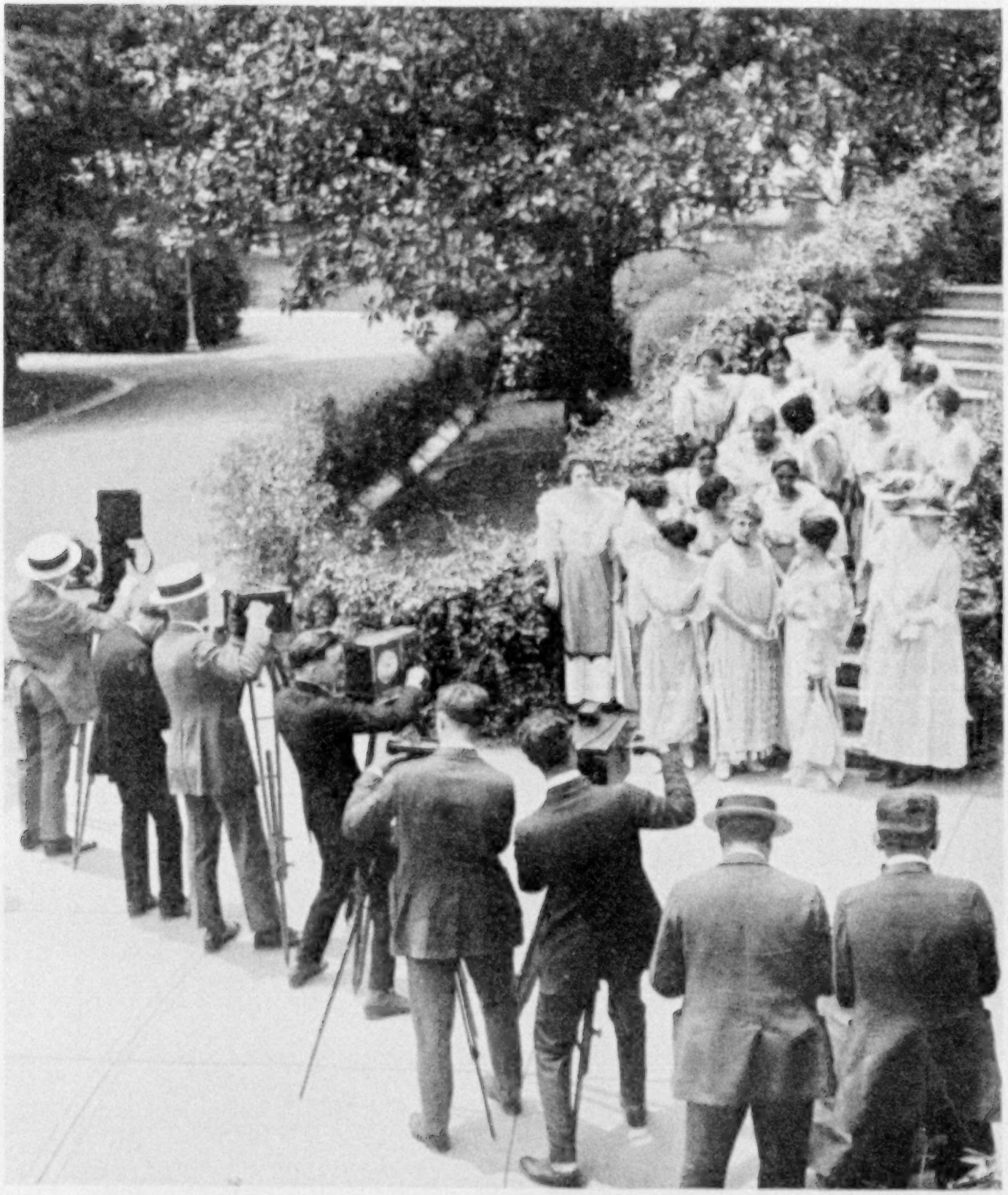
THE PRESIDENT INAUGURATES THE BASEBALL SEASON

© National Photo Company

CHARLES E. HUGHES, SECRETARY OF STATE, RECEIVES A DELEGATION OF BOY SCOUTS



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MAKING A MOTION-PICTURE RECORD OF A VISIT OF THE WIVES OF PHILIPPINE COMMISSIONERS TO THE FIRST LADY OF THE LAND

Everything that happens at the White House is of interest to the country at large, and there is rarely a "news reel" shown in the thousands of theaters throughout the United States that some scene in Washington is not included.

of life watch themselves "gridironed" merrily and mercilessly. Never have the hosts had the bad taste to give offense nor a guest to take it.

A third club "which only could happen in Washington" is the Army and Navy Club. In peace time, without their uniforms, men whose names are already emblazoned with those of Grant and Sherman and Lee traverse Washington streets often unrecognized by the crowds. Should this club and its luncheon gathering be

Official photograph by U. S. Army Air Service

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL AND ITS STADIUM

Washington schools are highly cosmopolitan. Pupils from many embassies and legations attend them. The present Minister from China is one of Central's many distinguished alumni. Seventeen nationalities were represented among its pupils early in 1923.

Photograph by Charles Martin

THE ZERO STONE FOR UNITED STATES DISTANCES

In his plan for the Federal City, Major L'Enfant proposed to erect, in what is now Lincoln Park, "an historic column, also intended to be a mile or itinerary column, from whose station (a mile from the Federal House) all distances of places through the continent are to be calculated." This stone at the south front of the White House Grounds is a belated adoption of at least a part of that idea.

Official photograph by U. S. Army Air Service

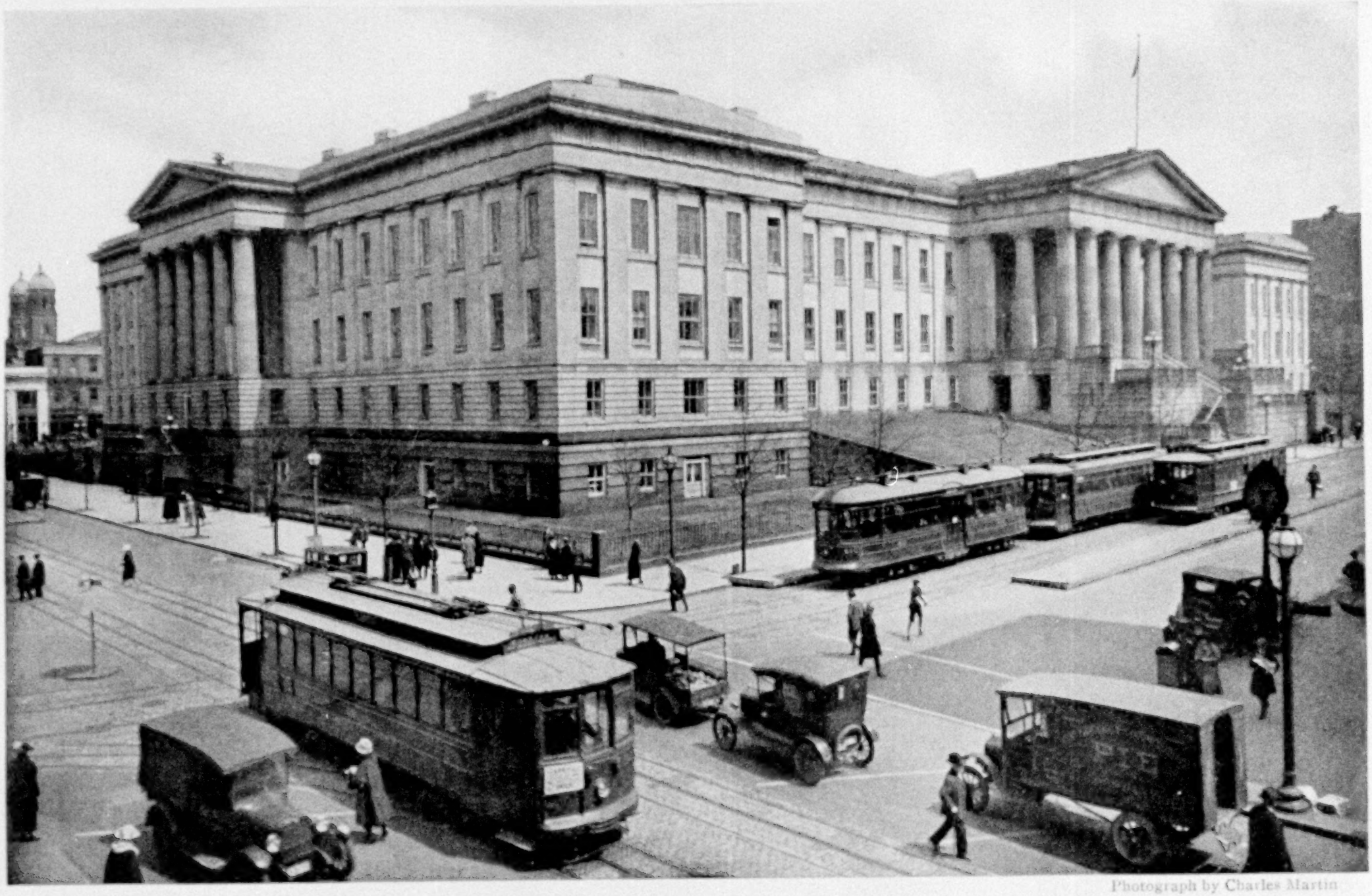
MOUNT VERNON FROM THE AIR

This interesting view of our National Shrine gives an excellent idea of the beautiful site which Washington, with his knowledge of surveying, chose as his home and wished to be his burial place. It is a custom among high officials of foreign governments to make a pilgrimage to Mount Vernon and lay a wreath at the simple tomb of the first President. The estate is reverently preserved by the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association exactly as Washington left it.

© Harris and Ewing

THE GREAT FALLS OF THE POTOMAC

This region has both scenic and historic interest. "The Potomac has two kinds of beauty," wrote Viscount Bryce, "the beauty of the upper stream, murmuring over a rocky bed, and the beauty of the wide expanse, spread out like a lake below the city." Along the Virginia bank at this point is the abandoned "Washington Canal," now used for boating, and the crumbling foundations of a mill which recalls Washington's hope of founding a manufacturing city here.



Photograph by Charles Martin

THE HOME OF AMERICAN INVENTION: THE UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

From this classic structure, occupying two city blocks, have been issued one and a half million patents safeguarding the fruits of genius. Within its archives may be found the history of the inception and development of the telephone, the telegraph, the electric light, the phonograph, the photographic art, the radio, and the myriad other inventions which have contributed to the comfort of man and the progress of civilization.

XUM

Photograph by Charles Martin

HISTORIC ST. JOHN'S, OFTEN CALLED "THE CHURCH OF THE PRESIDENTS"

Its cornerstone laid 108 years ago, this edifice has been the place of worship of many men and women famous in the country's history. The lofty office structure which forms the enveloping background houses several thousand clerks of the United States Veterans' Bureau. Between the church and the bureau building is the four-story brownstone house in which tradition says "Lucile" was written (see text, page 661).

Photograph by Clifton Adams

FEEDING THE PIGEONS IN LAFAYETTE PARK

Opposite the White House, flanked by historic homes and other buildings, and containing statues of great men of four nations, this park is one of the most interesting of the smaller reservations in Washington. The pigeons are "at home" here, as are the squirrels in the Capitol grounds and the peacocks in Rock Creek Park.

Photograph by Maynard Owen Williams

SUN HUNTERS IN WASHINGTON'S TOURIST CAMP, EAST POTOMAC PARK

The War Department supervises Potomac Park with its public golf course, vegetable gardens, a river driveway, a Girl Scouts' tea-room and picnic grounds, in addition to the tourist camp.

© National Photo Company

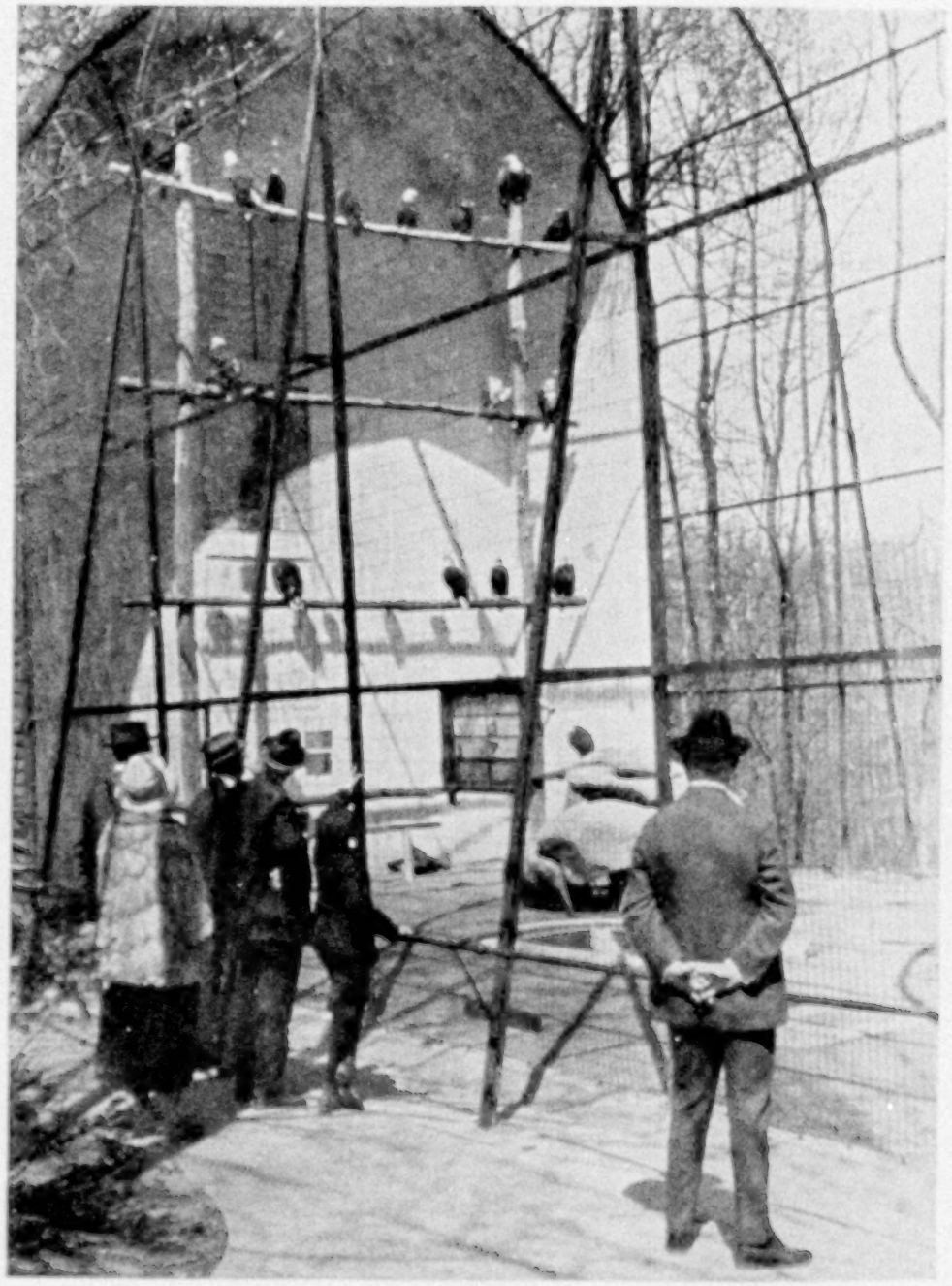
THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE GOES TO MARKET WITH HIS WIFE

As head of the Department of Agriculture, the Secretary also has charge of this market, the only one owned by the Federal Government. For many years this Center Market has ranked in interest with Washington's public buildings, because wives of Presidents, of Supreme Court Justices, of Cabinet and Congress members shop there.

Photograph by Clifton Adams

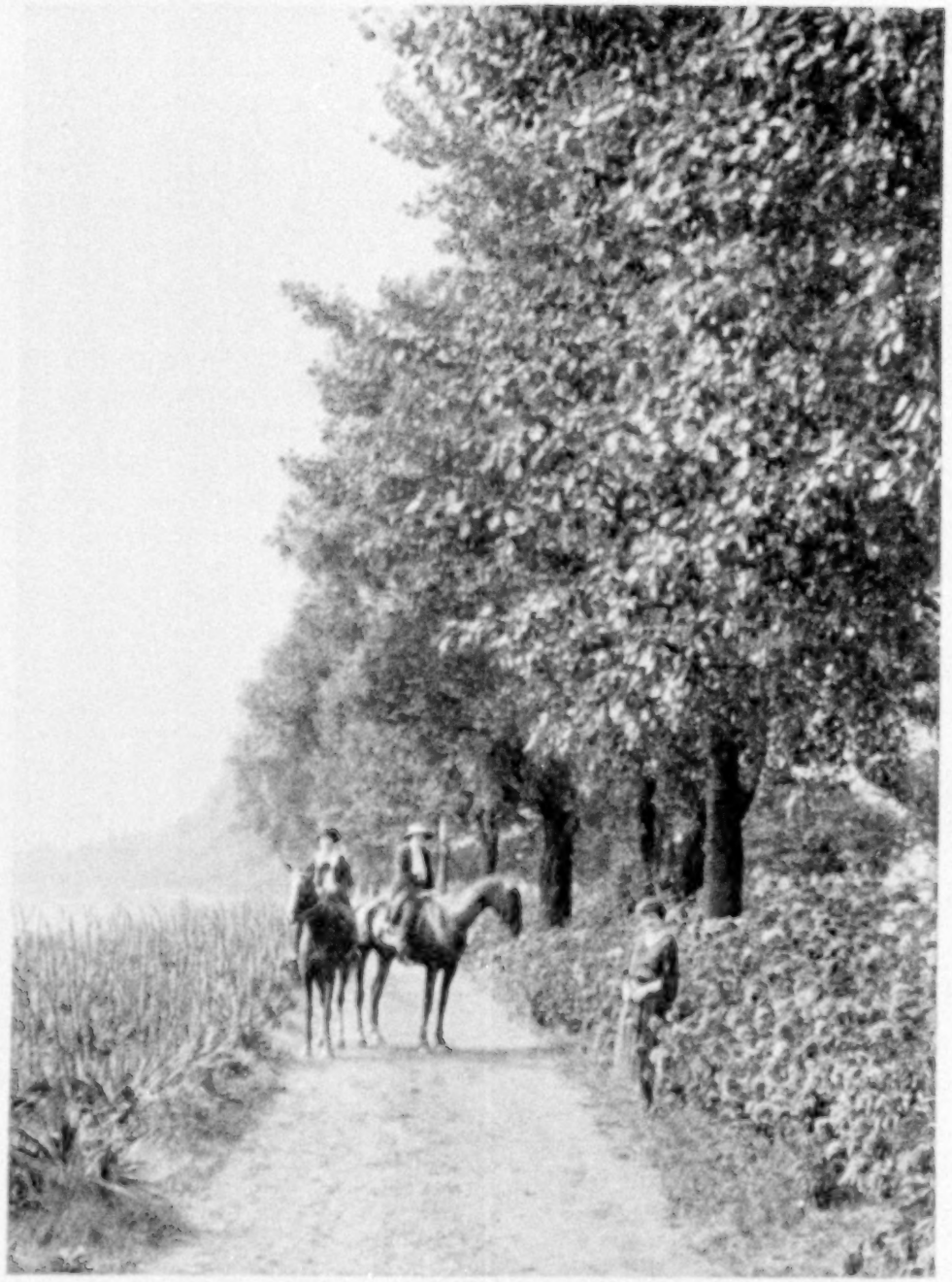
AN AL FRESCO LUNCHEON "A LA CART"

Washington probably is the foremost "quick-lunch" city of the world, a custom entailed by the Government's allowance of only half an hour for midday refreshment.



Photograph by Clifton Adams

WATCHING OUR NATIONAL BIRD IN OUR NATIONAL ZOO

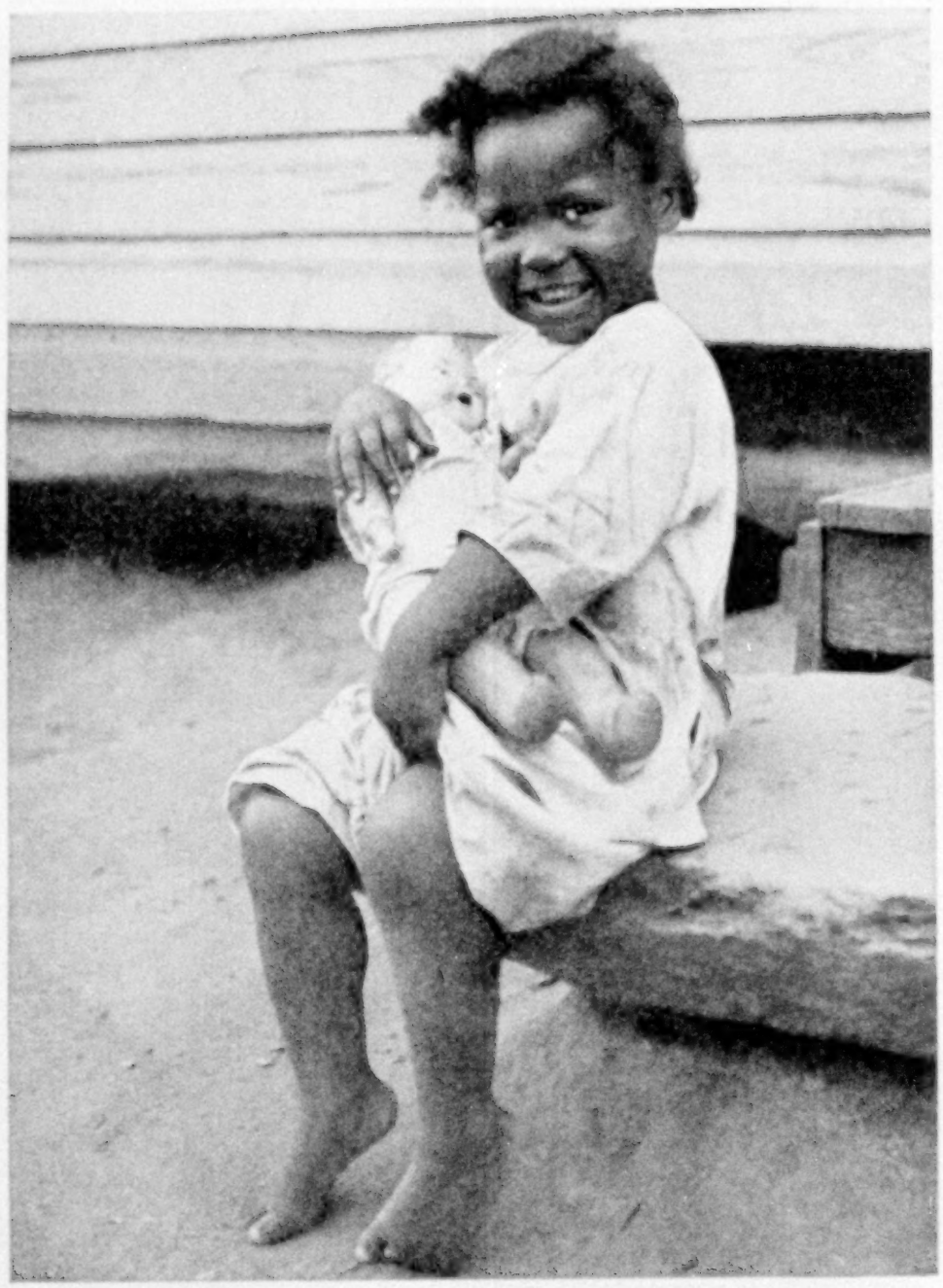


Photograph by Maynard Owen Williams

ALONG A BRIDLE PATH IN EAST POTOMAC PARK

A HITCHING-POST RELIC OF HORSE-DRAWN VEHICLE DAYS

Washington probably is the only large American city where the hack still defies the taxicab.



Photographs by Clifton Adams

THE SUNSHINE OF A DARK SMILE

A youthful representative of more than 100,000 colored residents of the District of Columbia.

© National Photo Company

PLAYING POLO IN POTOMAC PARK

Marshy flats and a brush-grown peninsula have been reclaimed by army engineers to make this superb recreation ground.

wafted away on some magic carpet at noontime, these United States would be without the generals and admirals, the engineers and other technicians who constitute the "thinking arm" of the military service in a time when, as never before, trained men's brain power constitutes our first line of national defense.

SEEN DURING A SIXTEENTH-STREET STROLL

It is characteristic of Washington to reveal its picturesque qualities to the casual visitor. Its most interesting sights and scenes require no special invitation or ten-day card.

Here is a series of vignettes of a short stroll along Sixteenth Street:

A pretty child buying a balloon from a vender whose varicolored array of inflated toys seems large enough to lift him off his feet. She is a daughter of a South American minister.

The Chief Justice of the United States, along with thousands of government clerks, walking to work.

A group of Indians, in native dress, with pattern of pre-Columbian times, on their way to the White House to pay their respects to the Great White Father.

An ambassador from over the seas, a Senator often mentioned for the Presidency, an officer of the Serbian army in gorgeous uniform, a famous mining engineer, all afoot, and the proprietor of a

© National Photo Company

A DEBUTANTE FOURSOME OUT FOR A STROLL BENEATH THE CHERRY BLOSSOMS WHICH BORDER POTOMAC PARK (SEE TEXT, PAGE 663)

popular candy establishment riding in a horse-drawn Victoria of the General Grant period.

In front of a building which a sight-seeing bus guide points out as the home of the National Geographic Society, a group of laborers quit their ditch-digging for their noon-day luncheon. One fries pork chops on a shovel over an improvised open fire (a hint of the hoecake's origin), as the dialect and song of others fit this unexpected picture of the old South.

STREETS PROVIDE A STORY OF MANY CHAPTERS

The atmosphere and flavor of Washington streets is a story of many chapters. There is the aforementioned Sixteenth Street, its lower end housing national institutions, including your National Geographic Society, by far the largest scientific and educational society in the world.

Diagonally across the street is the home of the National Education Association, which links school men, administrators, and teachers into an influential professional organization.

Half a block to the south is the imposing Russian Embassy, once center of fashion and brilliant functions, now boarded up, silent, and vacant, mute evidence of the travail of its home land.

Newer homes of embassies and legations, however, lie farther north, beyond a private home whose architecture suggests a turreted, medieval castle, flanked by a beautiful new public park, where a

Photograph by Maynard Owen Williams

CANOEING IN THE TIDAL BASIN

panoramic view, statues of Joan of Arc and Dante, and croquet grounds are rival attractions (see page 679).

Starting on its northward course at Lafayette Park, exactly opposite the stately colonial doorway of the White House, this Street of the World continues its crow-flight course far beyond the limits of present building, where trees and markers pay fitting tribute to heroes of the World War.

"I could spend a week on Sixteenth Street," said one visitor from another land. One needs no guide-book. The back of a Washington City Directory, which lists buildings and residents in geographic order, is sufficient gazetteer for the well-informed. He will recognize the names of notable men who live here, institutions of world fame, embassies and legations, from the Antilles to Poland.

This street is national and international in a sense seldom realized. The jurisdiction of the District of Columbia stops at the front door of every embassy and legation and at the boundary of Scott Circle and any park. Washington's parks and circles are under control of the Federal Government, exercised through the War Department.

The embassies and legations, legally, are territories of the countries whose representatives live in them. Technically, a Washington policeman ceases to function when he enters a park where the park police prevail. In a much more literal sense, he has no jurisdiction at all across the threshold of a diplomatic residence.

WHERE WHISTLER AND WHITMAN WORKED AS CLERKS

Turn to a far less conspicuous and beautiful neighborhood. On Twelfth and E streets a near-beer saloon marks the

Photograph from Jerry Swinnerton

AQUAPLANING, A NEW SPORT IN WASHINGTON

home of James McNeill Whistler while he was a government draftsman in the Coast and Geodetic Survey for $1.50 a day. Two blocks north was the home of another clerk who did not quite make good—his superiors said he was forever scribbling on the backs of envelopes—Walt Whitman. Two more blocks north, on I Street, is the house where Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett devised herself an attic den (she had not read "If Winter Comes") and wrote "Little Lord Fauntleroy."

Back of St. John's Church, not far to the east, on H Street, is a brownstone house which looks as if it had been transplanted from Boston's Beacon Hill, where the British Minister lived. Here Robert Bulwer, later Earl of Lytton, began his notable diplomatic career as an attaché of legation, and here, tradition has it, he wrote the greater part of "Lucile," published some years later under his pen name, Owen Meredith.

Churches which Presidents attended are frequent; over on Capitol Hill is one where a famous orator, then a "baby Congressman," practiced on Sunday evening congregations.

Pennsylvania Avenue is celebrated for

Photograph by Clifton Adams

ALONG THE PICTURESQUE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL

The project to build the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal dates back to two years before the Declaration of Independence was signed; George Washington fostered it, and became the first president of the company, resigning when he became President. A touch of Holland is discernible along this canal in the summer when many folk take the trip from Cumberland to Washington by engaging passage with a canal-boat captain. It runs through a region of great scenic beauty, including Harpers Ferry. For ten miles above Georgetown the canal is alive with canoes and swimmers in the summer. The digging of the canal was inaugurated on July 4, 1828, and President John Quincy Adams turned the first spade of dirt. It was opened 22 years later. The canal is 184 miles long, 6 feet deep, and from 60 to 70 feet wide.

its parades; its lower stretches are fascinating any afternoon at the hour Congress adjourns and legislators walk homeward.

A JURIST'S SEARCH FOR THRILLERS

Among Chinese laundries, "sample shoe" shops, hotels teeming with bygone political memories and once famous for certain juleps and cocktails, is a book stall. There a noted Supreme Court justice, now dead, whose hobby was his Sunday School class, almost invariably stopped to ask his friend, the proprietor, "Got a new one for me?"

The bookseller would dust off a thriller with his sleeve. Preferably it was a detective story, often paper-backed and yellow. The kindly old man would thrust it under his arm with a Bible commentary, chat a bit, take a substantial bite from a plug of chewing tobacco, and trudge on his way.

Tradition, in Washington, always is brewing.

Photograph by Maynard Owen Williams

A MIDSUMMER CROWD AT THE BATHING BEACH

Recreations afforded in West Potomac Park run the athletic gamut from polo, swimming, boating, horseback riding, tennis, golf, and motoring to walking. Across the water is the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, where the Government's paper money and its bonds and stamps are made.

Uptown is a square, substantial home, on a short and modest street, where Marshal Joffre on a memorable Sunday morning earnestly made an appeal to the American nation, through a group of newspaper men, that this country send "just a hundred thousand or so soldiers" to France.

The doughty old warrior paused, as if asking too much; the sun struck his face and disclosed tears in his jolly eyes, as he told how just a few thousand Americans would refresh the spirit of France's war-wearied fighting men.

It was that appeal which caught the country's imagination as no argument had—and its result is immortal history.

FLOWER TIME IN WASHINGTON

Consider, now, less official aspects of the Capital.

Springtime is flower time in Washington. Balmy weather begins to brew about mid-March; the first shoots of crocus and tulip appear in flower beds around the Capitol terrace, and from then on, until late June, Washington becomes as much a resort as is Miami in winter or New England in summer.

The climax of the flower season is the blooming of the famous Japanese cherry trees in Potomac Park. Mrs. William Howard Taft, then in the White House, initiated the plan of planting the trees about the Tidal Basin, and the mayor of Tokyo cordially assisted.

Late afternoon and all day Sundays during the "cherry-blossom time" the footpath around the mirror-like basin is crowded with pedestrians, and scores of amateurs are clicking cameras, trying to catch a bit of the tree-fringed shoreline with the stalwart Washington Monument shaft and that house of many windows, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, in the background.

On a driveway beyond the trees, traffic

Photograph by Maynard Owen Williams

FISHING ALONG THE WASHINGTON CHANNEL

These waters by night, with their reflected lights, afford a scene of magic beauty.

policemen keep automobiles moving. On Sunday afternoons, at the height of the season, crowds of motorists so congest traffic throughout the vast stretches of the marsh-reclaimed Potomac Park that cordons of policemen sometimes are thrown around entrances to keep more automobiles from entering.

Beyond the roadway is a practice golf course, to the south are polo grounds, and along the southern rim of the Basin itself is a bathing beach.

A TRIP THROUGH GEORGETOWN

One needs no automobile to find the spring flowers in Washington. In front of the British Embassy, on Connecticut Avenue, a visitor paused to exclaim, "I've been in many American cities, but I never saw anything like that before!"

"Meaning what? The street-car?" asked his puzzled companion.

"Read the sign on front of the car."

The big-lettered placard said:

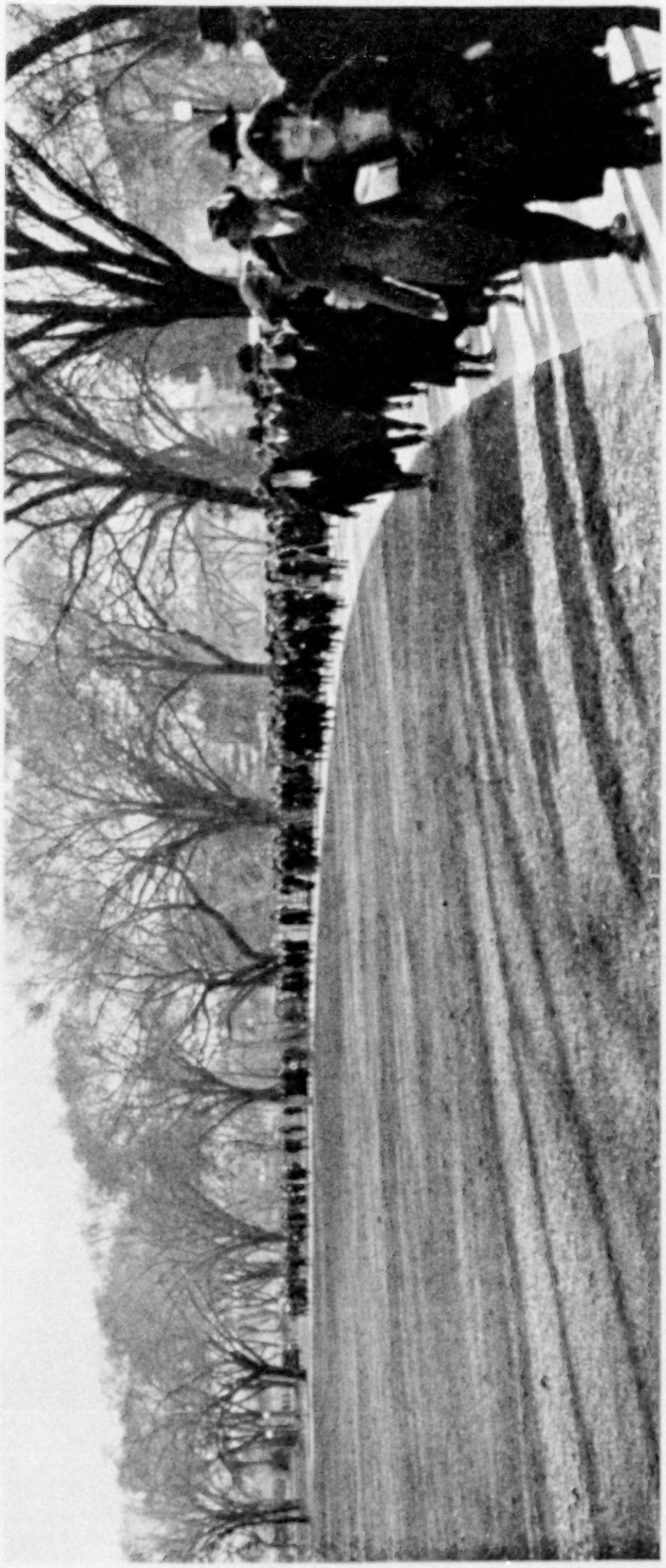
"BEAUTIFUL SPRING! BIRDS ARE SINGING!
Flowers are blooming along
the Potomac!
TAKE CABIN JOHN CAR."

Let us do so, especially if you prefer your flowers wild. You will ride through venerable Georgetown, home of the pre-Capitaline civilization in the District of Columbia. Its citizens once considered asking Congress to call the mud-bound settlement which then was Washington

Photograph by Maynard Owen Williams

AMONG THE FLOWERS IN EAST POTOMAC PARK

Two decades ago this entire section was a hopeless swamp. To-day, through the skill of the landscape gardener, it has become a peninsular park, with fine driveways lined for miles with lovely flowers. A stadium, a boating canal, and many other features for public recreation are included in plans for its future development.



Photograph by Clifton Adams

GOVERNMENT CLERKS HOMEWARD-BOUND FROM THEIR DAY'S WORK IN THE MUNITIONS AND NAVY BUILDINGS

by the name of East Georgetown. There the fiction of a collector of the port still survives. Many old families live in tolerance of the newer "down town" and speak of Washington as they would of a distant city.

Soon you reach the point where your trip becomes a trolley ride in reality. Inside the older city limits underground slots supplant unsightly poles and overhead wires. Here a panorama opens before you the like of which, in very truth, could only be seen in Washington.

To your right is Georgetown University (p. 587), whose beginnings extend back to the decade of the founding of Harvard. It has the largest law school in the country and established the first School of Foreign Service. Across the river, to your left, is the Lee Mansion at Arlington.

Back of you stretch the Key Bridge, not named for its strategic location, but for the author of our National Anthem, and the older, straggling structure hallowed by the slow tread of many solemn processions on their way to lay honored military or naval heroes to their last rest in Arlington.

The center of Key Bridge affords an even more unusual picture

XUM

© National Photo Company

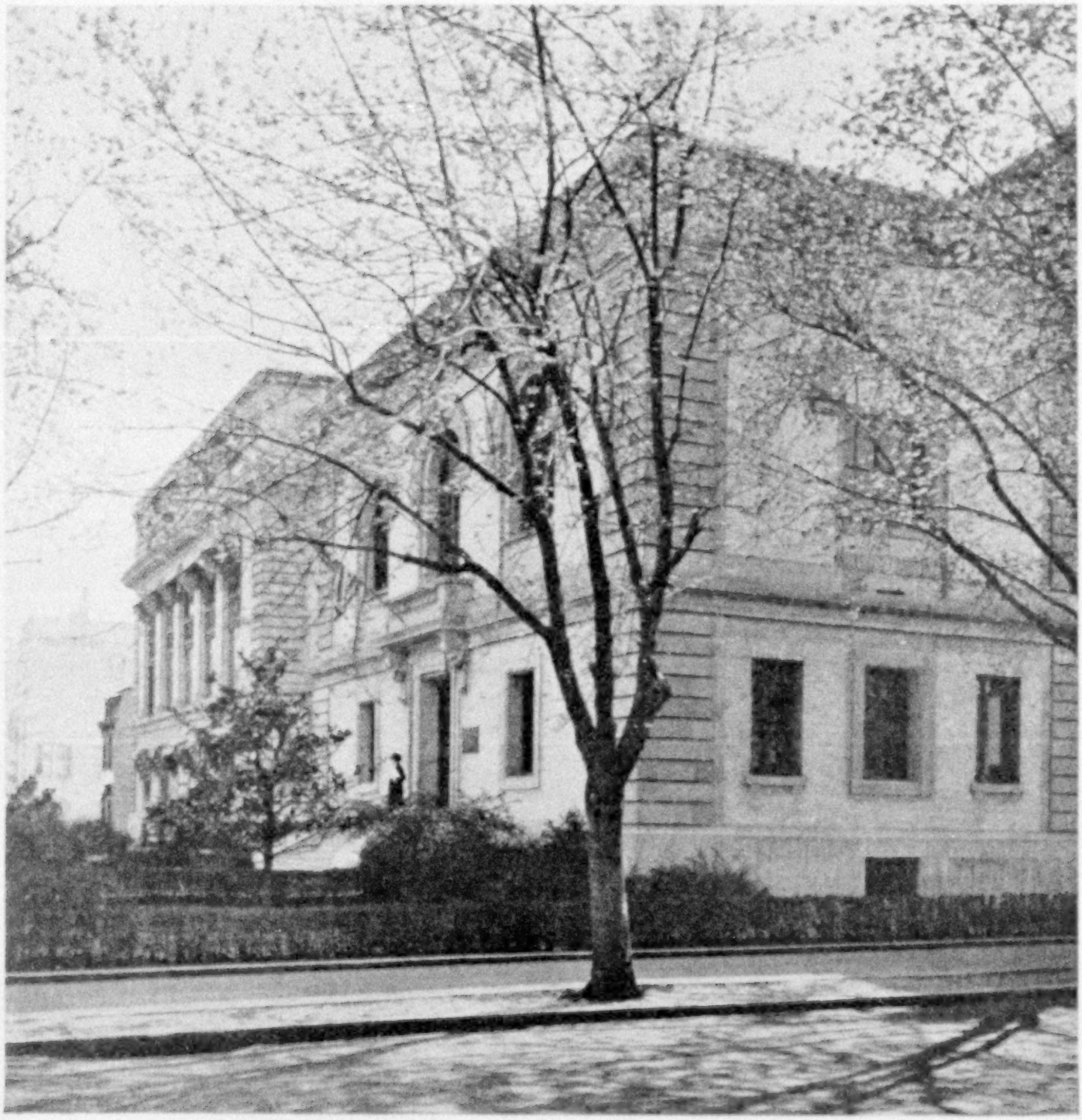
ENJOYING A SUMMER SWIM IN THE OPEN-AIR POOL AT WARDMAN PARK, SITUATED IN THE HEART OF WASHINGTON'S RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT

Photograph by Clifton Adams

A RESIDENTIAL AVENUE OF WASHINGTON

Photograph by Jacob Gayer

LOOKING DOWN SIXTEENTH STREET FROM THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY (AT THE RIGHT) TOWARD THE WHITE HOUSE, DIMLY SEEN IN THE DISTANCE



Photograph by Jacob Gayer

HOME OF THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

The headquarters of this, the largest scientific society in the world, with more than 800,000 members, is at the corner of M and Sixteenth Streets (see also pages 586 and 669). The editorial offices and The Society's library are located here. A commodious annex near the GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE printing plant accommodates a part of the clerical staff.

than a memorable panorama of scenery and history—a picture that epitomizes American transportation. The eye catches speeding automobile and farmer's wagon, electric train, trolley car, and puffing freight engine, canal-boat and river craft, and frequently an airplane or two hover above.

Washingtonians have become accustomed to the last-mentioned or they would be a stiff-necked generation from sky-gazing at craft that range from the tiny air-boat which landed neatly in a narrow street to the giant dirigibles and sky-writing planes of more recent memory.

Down a steep bank, as you start upriver, a barefoot boy is calling hoarsely to mules whose placidity is akin to the lazy, chocolate waters of the canal along which they trudge. The "captain" of the coal-boat cargo lolls on "deck" with his corn-cob pipe. Through the cabin win-

Photograph by Charles Martin

THE SCOTTISH RITE TEMPLE

This monumental structure on Sixteenth Street is said to be reminiscent of the Mausoleum of Halicarnassus, one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World. Its 33 Ionic columns are 33 feet tall, suggestive of the 33 degrees of Masonry. On each side of the main entrance are two colossal sphinxes symbolic of Divine Wisdom and Power. They are inscribed with Egyptian hieroglyphics and Phœnician characters.

dow you glimpse a harried mother getting dinner as she clutches a squalling infant.

Beyond the tree-shaded canal the river, here broadening into navigability, is flecked with canoes, launches, and row-boats—literally with thousands of canoes if it be a pleasant week-end afternoon. Between the whirlpool "Little Falls" and the decrepit wharves that betoken the former importance of Georgetown as a river port is Washington's aquatic play-place supreme.

So plentiful have the pleasure craft become within the last few seasons that several barge pavilions sell soft drinks and sandwiches to passing canoeists, and provide floating dancing floors and diving-boards as added diversions.

On the further steep and corrugated river bank, which is the Virginia side, is a veritable city of shacks and tents, with landings as close as those of a Venetian street. A kindly construction company has allowed campers to "pick their sites," and these "squatter rights" are rigidly regulated by a sort of town-meeting government improvised each summer by campers themselves.

Up climbs your trolley car, shouldering the river ledge, sometimes seeming about to plunge over, until a welcome curve swerves it back to the path of safety.

Let us get off at Chain Bridge. This dangling structure links a favorite Virginia motor road to Washington. On the near side river and canal part widely enough to make room for a colony of more permanent cottages—a rendezvous for artists.

Here the canal has many locks, for the Potomac is making its final swift descent, having surrendered nobly to tide water at

Photograph by Clifton Adams

DEER IN THE NATIONAL ZOÖLOGICAL PARK ON A WINTER MORNING

Aside from its noteworthy collection, Washington's Zoo is unrivaled for scenic beauty and, with its 175 acres in Rock Creek Park, is surpassed in area by only one zoölogical park in America (see also page 656).

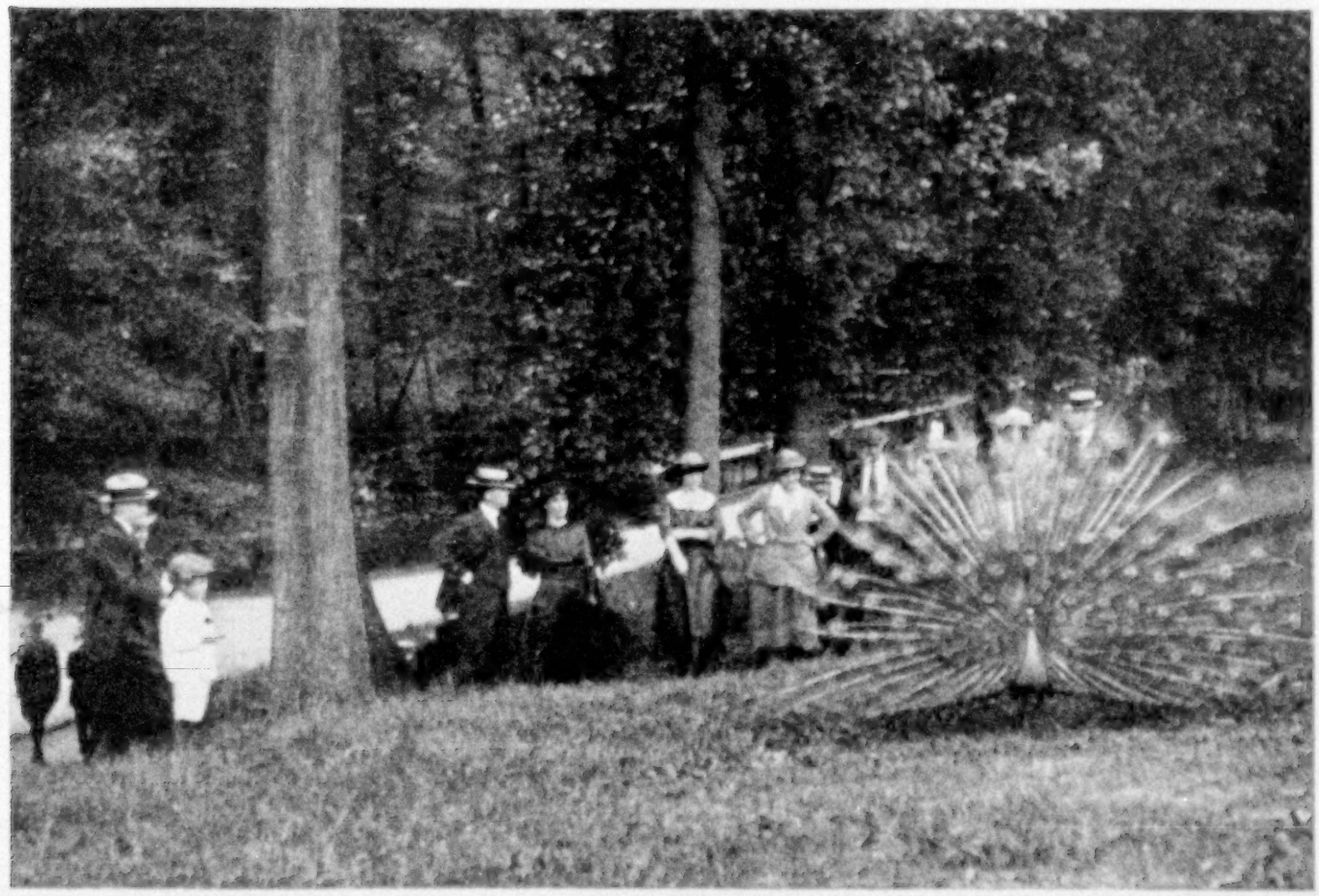
Great Falls (see page 651). On the Virginia side the banks, now too precipitous for habitation, are veritable palisades.

You pass Glen Echo, home of Clara Barton, once a Chautauqua, now a pleasure park, and you smile at the Sunday-afternoon spectacle of sailors in Uncle Sam's uniform, inured to the briny deep, taking their sweethearts boating on the canal. A mile farther on is Cabin John Bridge, a great stone arch, which projects an automobile road across a deep gully, but performs a far more vital function in supporting Washington's water conduit beneath the highway.

In the middle river, in this vicinity, are islands where Potomac sediment borne from far up its course has sown plants of amazing variety. Washington botanists maintain a club on one of these islands.

WASHINGTON IS A MARKET-GOING CITY

Back in Washington flower stores abound. Venders display bouquets on



Photograph by Maynard Owen Williams

THE PEACOCK GIVES A PLUMAGE PERFORMANCE FOR A PICNIC PARTY IN ROCK CREEK PARK

"To Rock Creek Park there is nothing comparable in any capital city of Europe—a winding, rocky glen, with a broad stream foaming over its stony bed and wild leafy woods looking down on each side, where you not only have a carriage road at the bottom, but an inexhaustible variety of foot-paths, where you can force your way through thickets and test your physical ability in climbing up and down steep slopes, and in places scaling the faces of bold cliffs."—*Viscount Bryce.*

sidewalks, and flower stalls flank vegetable and meat stands of the markets.

Washington markets are institutions. The Capital is said to go to market in larger proportion than any other city. Wives of Cabinet members, Senators, and leaders of social sets stroll through the aisles of the vast Center Market, baskets on arms (see page 655).

Outside this, and many smaller markets, wagons back up to curbs laden with vegetables garnered in the cool of the evening, hauled into Washington long before daybreak, to be sold "direct from farm to consumer."

Frequently old negro "mammies," with red bandannas and battered clay pipes, looking as if they had stepped from the chapters of Thomas Nelson Page's novels, call you "honey" as you barter for a bunch of radishes, and naively tell you the dew still is on the lettuce, though their half-empty sprinkling can is in plain view.

Even Washington hotels pay tribute to this flower season. At Easter time their lobbies are banked with plants and cut flowers. Native sons and daughters stroll through Peacock Alleys to see displays comparable to any flower show.

MUSIC IS AN AFTERNOON DELIGHT IN WASHINGTON

Next to flowers, Washington's principal esthetic bent is music. Here again the Capital does it differently. If you would hear a symphony orchestra, or a noted artist in concert, you must go at 4:30 o'clock. A negligible number of concerts are given in the evening.

It behooves one to engage seats far in advance. A newcomer bethought himself in the spring that he would like to hear the concert course of a visiting symphony orchestra the next winter. To be forehanded, he went to the agent's office in June, only to be told that more checks

already were deposited than there were seats for the entire series!

That much-worked word, "unique," must do duty again to designate Washington's park concerts. These are given in the afternoons and evenings by military and naval bands throughout the summer in all sections of the city.

Most notable of these concerts are the weekly programs of the U. S. Marine Band — the President's Band — in the south (the Easter egg-rolling) grounds of the White House and at the east plaza of the Capitol. The President and his family frequently step out to the south portico to hear the former. If Congress be in session, Senators and Representatives seat themselves on the Capitol steps with thousands of other auditors to hear the latter (see page 606).

THE THEATER AUDIENCE KNOWS WHEN THE PRESIDENT IS EXPECTED

Even theater-going Washington is different. Frequently the audience, not the play, is most distinctly the thing for the visitor. Especially is this true if he happens to attend a playhouse the night the President goes. Suddenly he will hear whispers of, "The President is coming," and he will wonder how this mysterious information is so suddenly broadcast. It is merely that Washingtonians have "spotted" unobtrusive secret-service men occupying seats at strategic places and perhaps arranging the chairs of the President's box.

He need only keep his ears open for the whispered, "That's Mrs. So and So" or "That's Senator Blank," to hear who makes up the President's party.

If the play is notable, especially if it be a classic, the observant stranger may note a phenomenon which gives a clue to another picturesque phase of Washington life.

Two or three rows of seats, or perhaps a block of forty or more, may remain vacant until the curtain is about to rise; then suddenly they are filled by a whispering, excited, pretty bevy of young girls. That means some girls' school has adjudged this play one its pupils may see and has provided chaperones for their attendance.

Washington is becoming more and more a city of junior colleges, seminaries, what our grandmothers called "finishing schools," and preparatory schools. One such institution, in a suburb of Washington, has a special train sent out to a siding and arranges for special street-cars to be ready at Union Station, when its young women get the coveted "permission" to attend theater.

A MECCA FOR STUDENTS

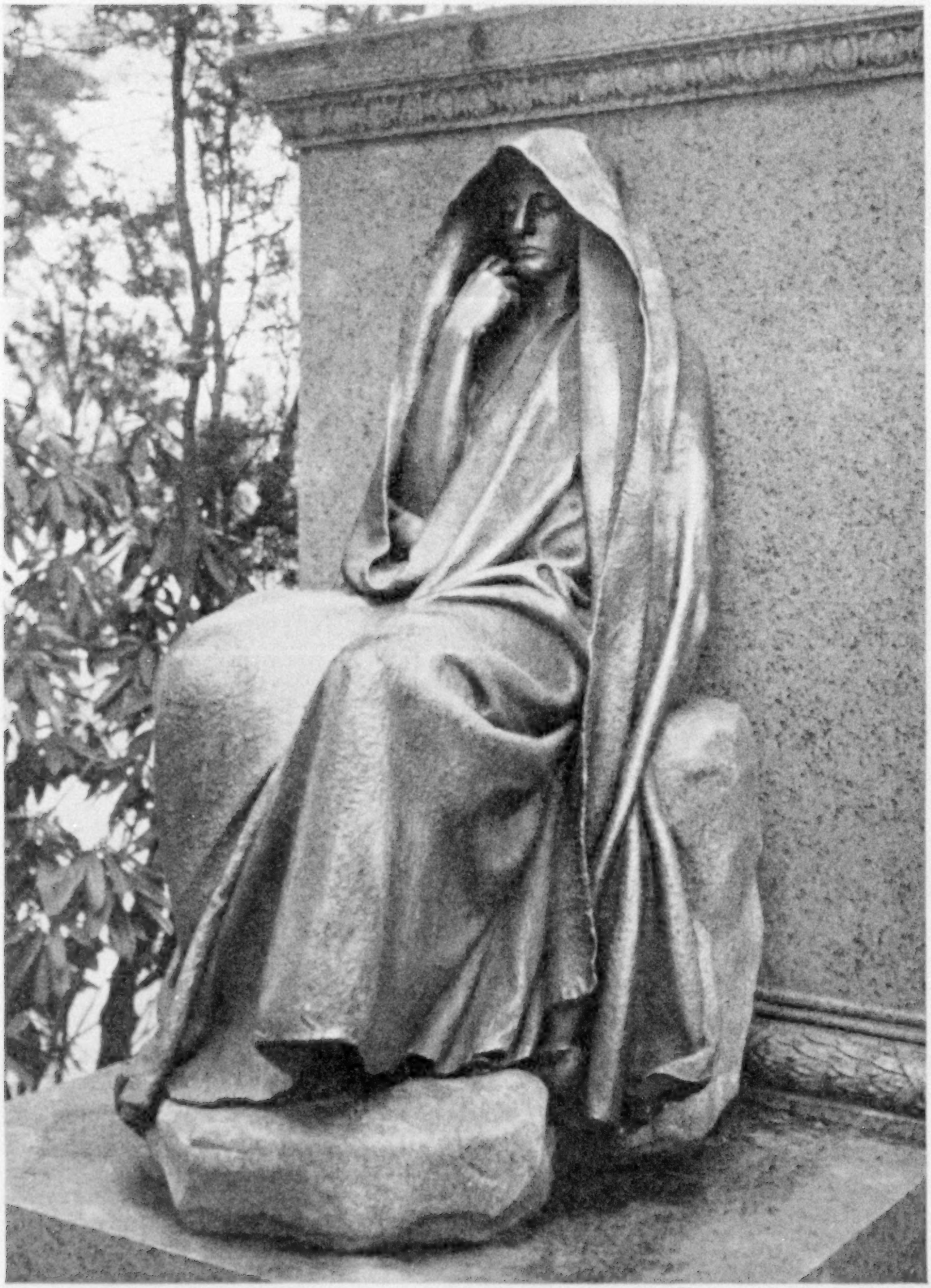
Private schools in Washington are numerous enough to constitute an important industry, but they are only a small segment of the institutions which make Washington an educational center.

Facilities for research, such as those afforded by the Library of Congress, with its more than 3,000,000 volumes; technical libraries of all kinds, ranging from that of the Army Medical Museum to that of up-to-date geography at the home of the National Geographic Society; experts working upon every conceivable topic of current research and many other men in private life who are qualified to teach and advise—these are some of the factors which make Washington a mecca for students.

Many bureaus of the government itself are finishing schools in highly specialized subjects, and young men give valuable Federal service while pursuing investigations which make them stand out in their chosen fields.

Any one who gets the false notion that, because of its many-sided social life and cultural opportunities, Washington is a dilettante city should post himself on a corner near George Washington University. The hour of 4:30, dismissal time for government workers, merely means a change of occupation for thousands who converge upon the various schools of that university for late afternoon classes in subjects that range from economic botany to Chaucer, from pedagogical psychology to Greek architecture.

At Catholic University courses may be had obtainable nowhere else in this country. Georgetown University has a law school, a medical school, and a foreign service school of highest rank, besides the usual collegiate courses. The American University is a Protestant institution for postgraduate work.

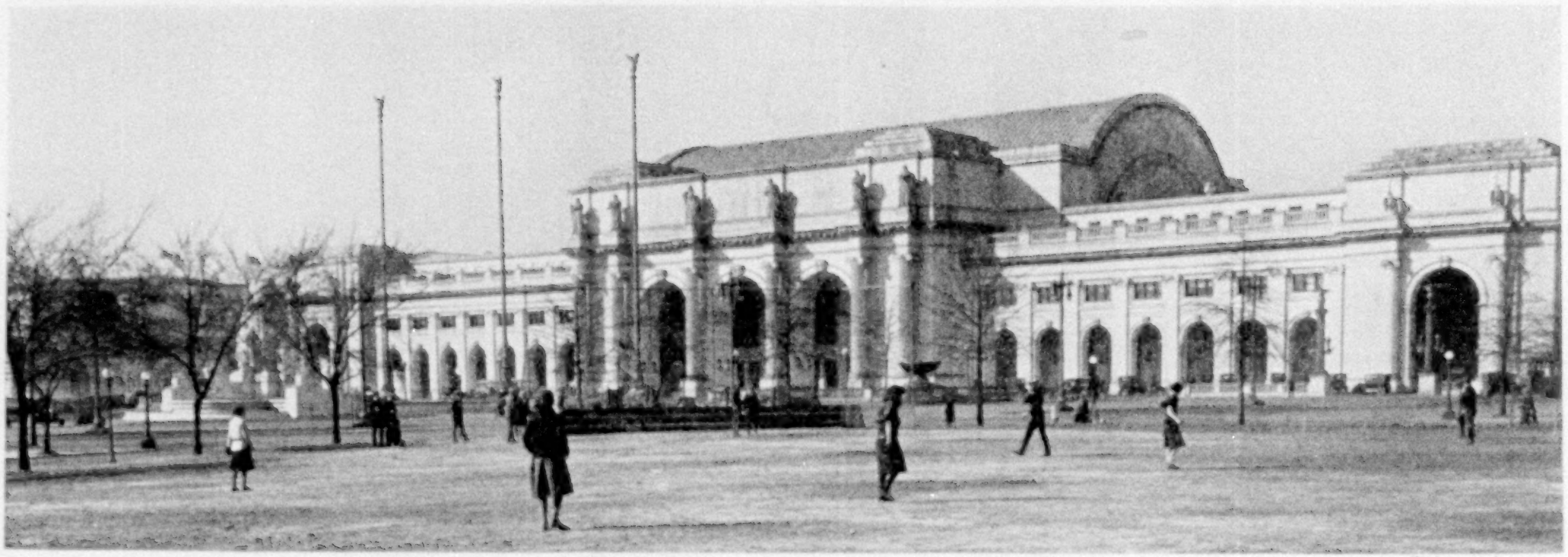


Photograph by Charles Martin

AUGUSTUS SAINT-GAUDENS' STATUE OF "GRIEF" IN ROCK CREEK CEMETERY

While the sculptor called this masterpiece "The soul face to face with the greatest of all mysteries—the problem: 'If a man die, shall he live again?'", the public has come to know the world-famous bronze memorial over the grave of Mrs. Henry Adams as "Grief." The monument bears no inscription or date. It stands secluded in a small grove of evergreens.

WAITING TO ASCEND THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT BY ELEVATOR



Photographs by Clifton Adams

A BALL GAME ON PLAYGROUNDS NEAR THE UNION STATION

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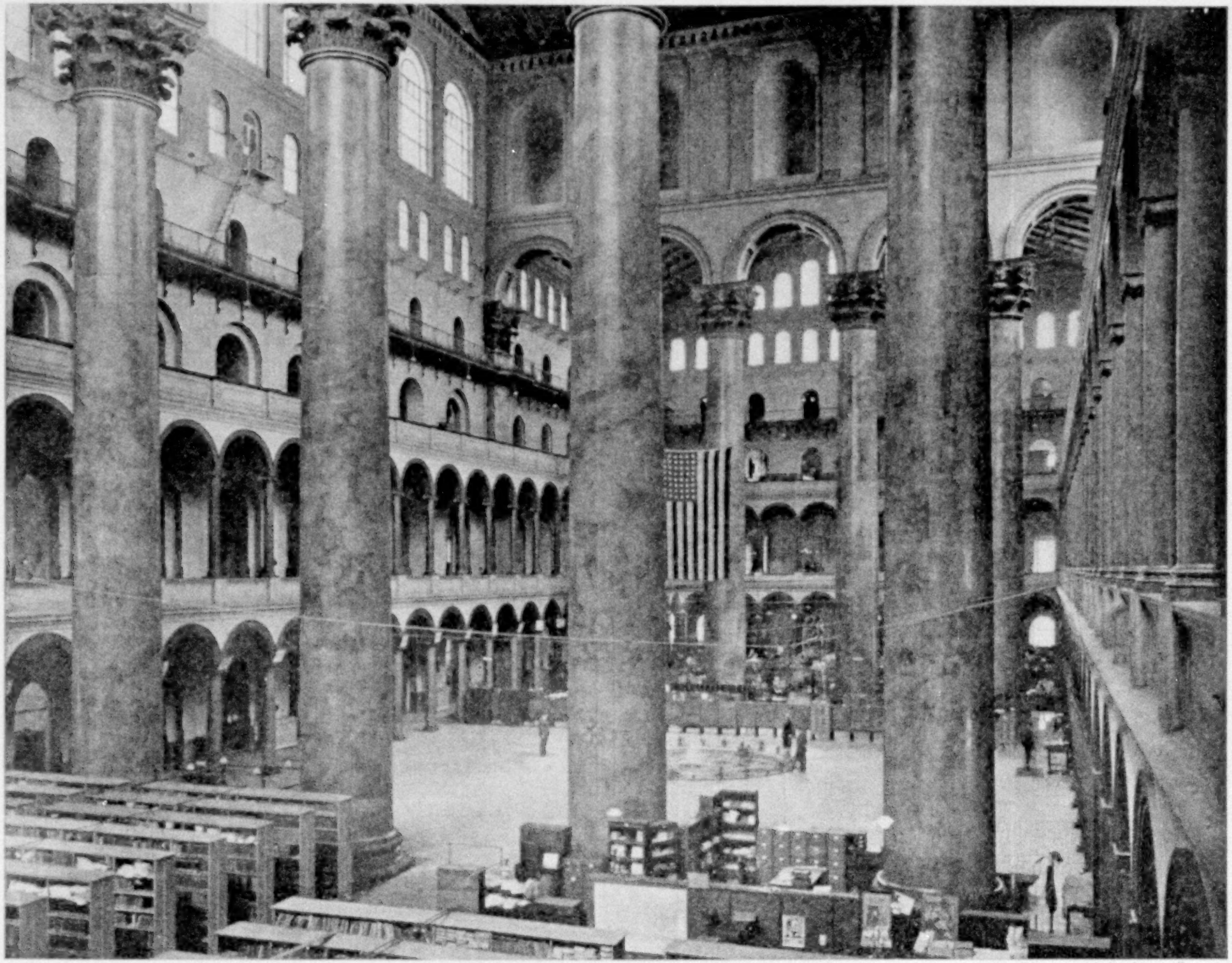
Photograph by Charles Martin

SHERIDAN CIRCLE: ONE OF MANY SUCH BEAUTY SPOTS

Avenues which break the monotony of a checkerboard street design radiate from the Capitol and from many "circles," or small parks, which are distinctive features of the city's plan. This equestrian statue was erected by Congress in tribute to General Philip Sheridan. Just west of the circle is the new curved bridge over Rock Creek, fashioned like a Roman aqueduct, but flanked at the ends by huge figures of bisons.



Photograph by Jacob Gayer

THE LOFTY INTERIOR OF THE PENSION OFFICE, SCENE OF MANY INAUGURAL BALLS

© Harris and Ewing

STATUE OF JOAN OF ARC IN MERIDIAN HILL PARK

This is an exact copy of the statue by Paul Dubois before the Rheims Cathedral, considered one of the finest modern equestrian pieces. It was presented to the women of America by French women of New York City.

Some day the dream of George Washington for a great and truly national university at Washington is bound to be realized. All the facilities are here.

Washington not only is educational; it is an education.

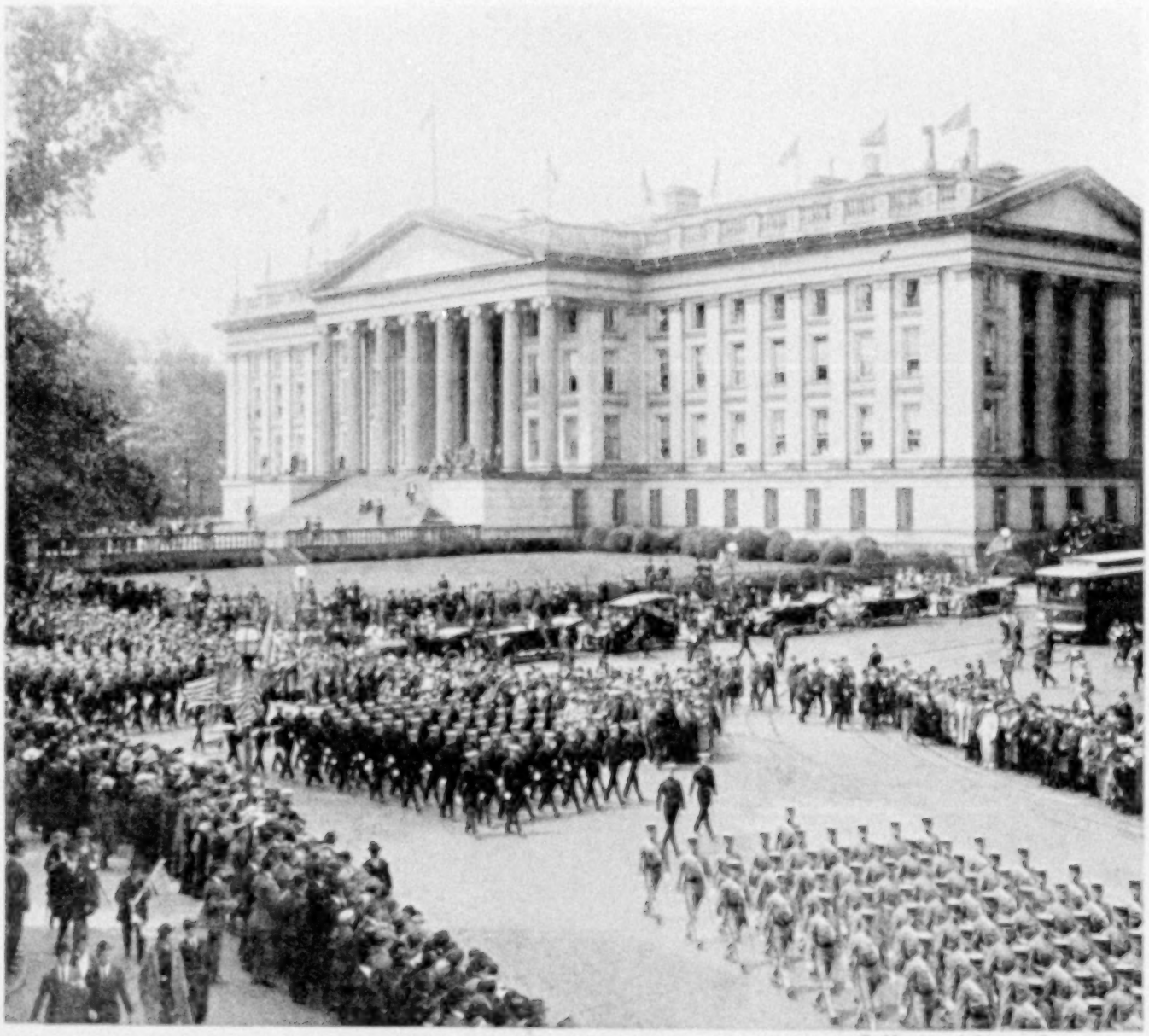
As sure a sign of spring in the Capital as the flowers are the coteries of high-school and normal-school pupils who come here in groups. Their visit is far more than the usual sight-seeing trip.

A railroad passenger agent, whose territory lies in a populous mid-western State, some years ago organized, among schools, a series of summer excursions to Washington. Now he has to do little promotion work. The principals and superintendents, particularly in teacher-training schools, are doing it for him, even to printing circulars telling the advantages of a trip to Washington.

Why? Let a normal-school principal answer.

"I would rather have my teachers go on a two weeks' visit to Washington than take a year's work in almost any course. In Washington they learn citizenship.

"The first time I was skeptical. Now



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WEST POINT CADETS AND ANNAPOLIS MIDSHIPMEN PASSING THE U. S. TREASURY IN PARADE

The marchers typify the nation's defensive power. The building embodies the greatest financial strength in the world, for in it center our Federal money-making, money-collecting, and money-spending activities in the persons of the Director of the Mint, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and the Director of the Budget. It also is the headquarters of the Federal Reserve Board, which regulates our banking system.

I am thinking of giving credit for this trip. Indirectly, by making reports about it, pupils already get scholastic credit for their Washington visit.

"We are realizing now that a teacher's prime duty is to train citizens. These future teachers of mine probably never have come in contact with their Federal Government except through a post office. All they hear is kicks about the income tax, about the tariff, about all the ills which they blame their government for.

"They go to Washington. They stand in the Capitol, at the very heart of their Government. The most flippant flapper is impressed.

"They go to Mount Vernon. The very serenity, beauty, and dignity of Washington's home convey an untaught lesson.

"They look upon the silent city of Arlington; they recall the significance of the Unknown Soldier's grave. They realize the sacrifices made for them.

"They stand reverently before the Lincoln Memorial. They sense the opportunity this country afforded an awkward rail-splitter—an opportunity for the highest service—and how his fellow-men account that service.

"No, I think I could cut out a semester of Latin, but I would not have them miss seeing their Capital City."

SOUP MAKES THE WHOLE MEAL TASTE BETTER

When you should eat vegetable soup!

Really good vegetable soup is a splendidly filling and hearty dish. It appeals most when you are more than usually hungry. After a good day's work, following vigorous exercise in the open air, or at the midday meal it is both nourishing and stimulating.

Campbell's Vegetable Soup is real food, tempting to the appetite and rich with sustaining, healthful nourishment.

Fifteen fresh garden vegetables. Big barley grains. Alphabet macaroni. Broth of choice beef. Tasty herbs and seasoning. Thirty-two different ingredients combine to make Campbell's Vegetable as wholesome and satisfying a soup as you can place on your table.

My game of golf is something classy
I wield a fearsome, wicked brassy
And when I've laid them all a stymie
Straight home to Campbell's Soup I hie me!

21 kinds **12 cents a can**

Campbells' Soups

LOOK FOR THE RED AND WHITE LABEL

A telephone personality

In your face to face contacts with people, your appearance, your bearing and many other things help you to make the right impression. But in your telephone contacts there is only one thing by which you can be judged—your speech.

An effective telephone personality is to-day a business and social asset. Everybody appreciates the person who speaks distinctly and pleasantly, neither too fast nor too slow, with a clear enunciation of each word, with lips facing the mouthpiece and speaking into it. In business, this is the telephone personality which induces favorable action on the part of the listener. To the salesman it may mean the difference between an order and no order; between an interview granted and an interview refused.

Curiously enough, people who are careful to make themselves effectively heard and understood face to face, often disregard the need for effectiveness in their telephone speech. Perhaps they shout, perhaps they mumble, perhaps they hold the mouthpiece far from their lips. And frequently they never realize that their carelessness has defeated the purpose of their talk.

The Bell System maintains for telephone users the best facilities that science, modern equipment, skilled operation and careful management can bring to telephone speech. But these facilities can be fully effective only when they are properly used.

"BELL SYSTEM"

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy, One System, Universal Service, and all directed toward Better Service

Loss of sleep cost Napoleon his empire

History tells us that Napoleon, exhausted from wakefulness, gave contradictory orders on the afternoon of his Waterloo.

You, too, may be and doubtless are, imperiling your success by lack of sleep—in quality if not in hours. And sooner or later you will realize that the kind of sleep you get is more important than the *time* you spend in bed.

If now you do not awake clear of mind and with boundless physical energy, *you can.* There is an easy and practical way—buy better sleep equipment.

Spare half an hour today to visit your furniture dealer and get acquainted with the broad range of Simmons mattresses and springs he offers in types and at prices that satisfy any taste or purse.

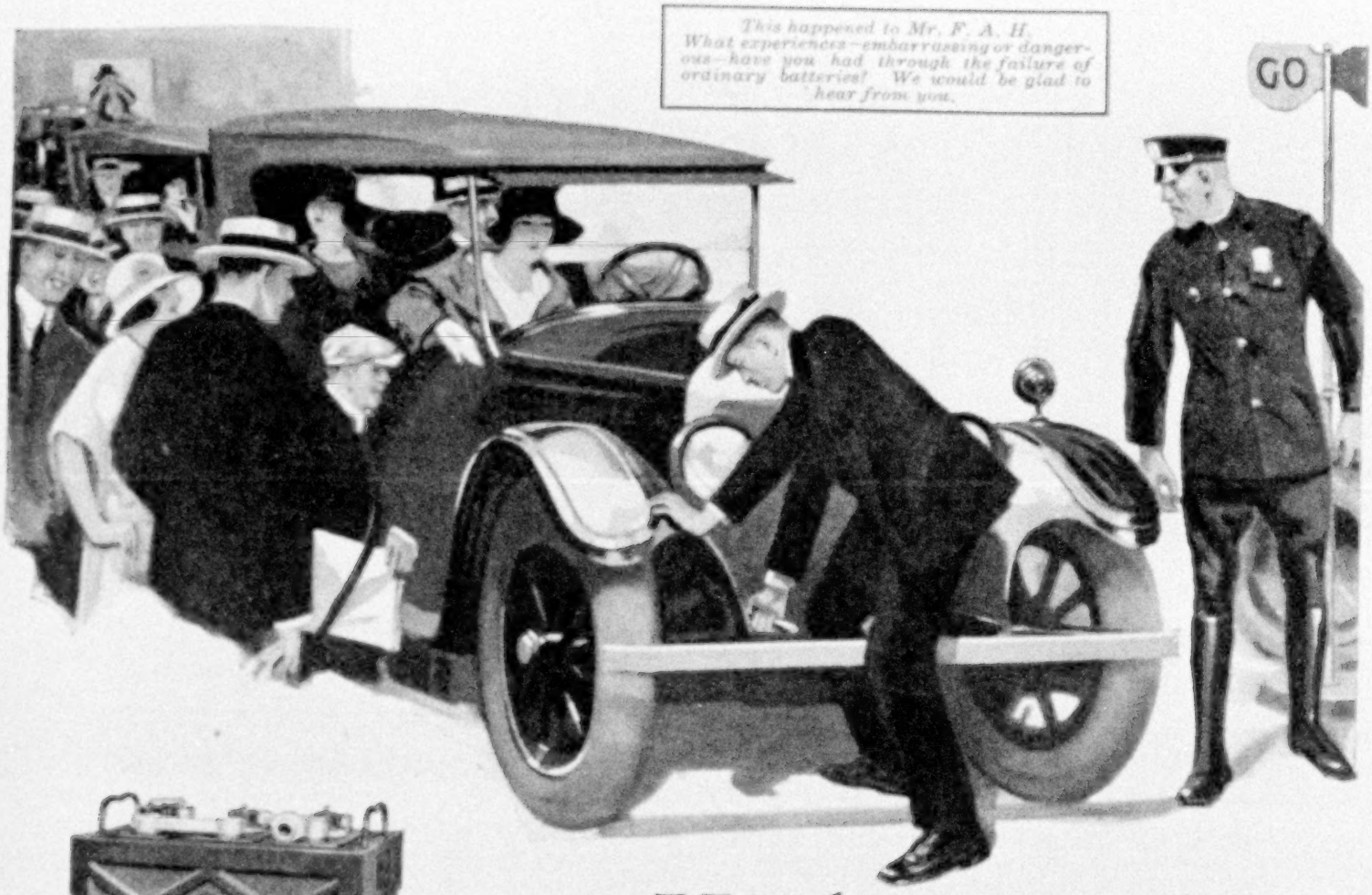
Compare what you are using with their lasting quality and sleep-inducing comfort. Study and test *The Purple Label* mattress carefully—the finest and most luxurious mattress made.

Note the difference and decide whether health, vigor and personal success are not worth the cost of Simmons sleep comfort.

SIMMONS

Beds · Mattresses · Springs

BUILT FOR SLEEP


This happened to Mr. F. A. H.
What experiences—embarrassing or dangerous—have you had through the failure of ordinary batteries? We would be glad to hear from you.
GO

His last crank
—*for then he got a Philco!*

Just a touch of the starter—a mighty surge of Philco's motor-whirling power—and you're off! No hand-cranking ordeals. No humiliating experiences. No "hang ups" in traffic from battery failure.

That's the meaning of Philco's "MARGIN OF SAFETY"—its tremendous surplus power and excess capacity in reserve for emergencies—for the faithful day-in day-out service you need, and should *demand*, from your battery.

Philco's *guaranteed service* is TWO YEARS. Back of Philco power and Philco capacity stands Philco CONSTRUCTION—the famous Diamond Grid Plates, Philco Retainers, and other sound engineering features that make even this extraordinary guarantee conservative.

Why not install a Philco NOW—a battery that will give you whirling starts, lightning-flash ignition, and brilliant lights through every season of its long and vigorous life? It now costs you no more—*in many cases even less*—than just an ordinary battery.

Thousands of veteran drivers to-day are replacing their ordinary batteries with big, oversize, power-packed Philcos. See your nearest Philco Service Station at once. Write for a complimentary copy of our new booklet, "How to Stretch Your Battery Dollar."

Philadelphia Storage Battery Co., Philadelphia

Philco Batteries are standard for Radio "A" and "B," electric passenger cars and trucks, mine locomotives and other battery uses where long-lasting, low-cost service is demanded. Whatever you use Batteries for, write Philco.

PHILCO
DIAMOND GRID
BATTERIES

3-Point Superiority

1. **The Famous Diamond-Grid**—the diagonally braced frame of a Philco plate. Built like a bridge. Can't buckle—can't warp—can't short-circuit. Double latticed to lock active material (power-producing chemical) on the plates. Longer life. Higher efficiency.

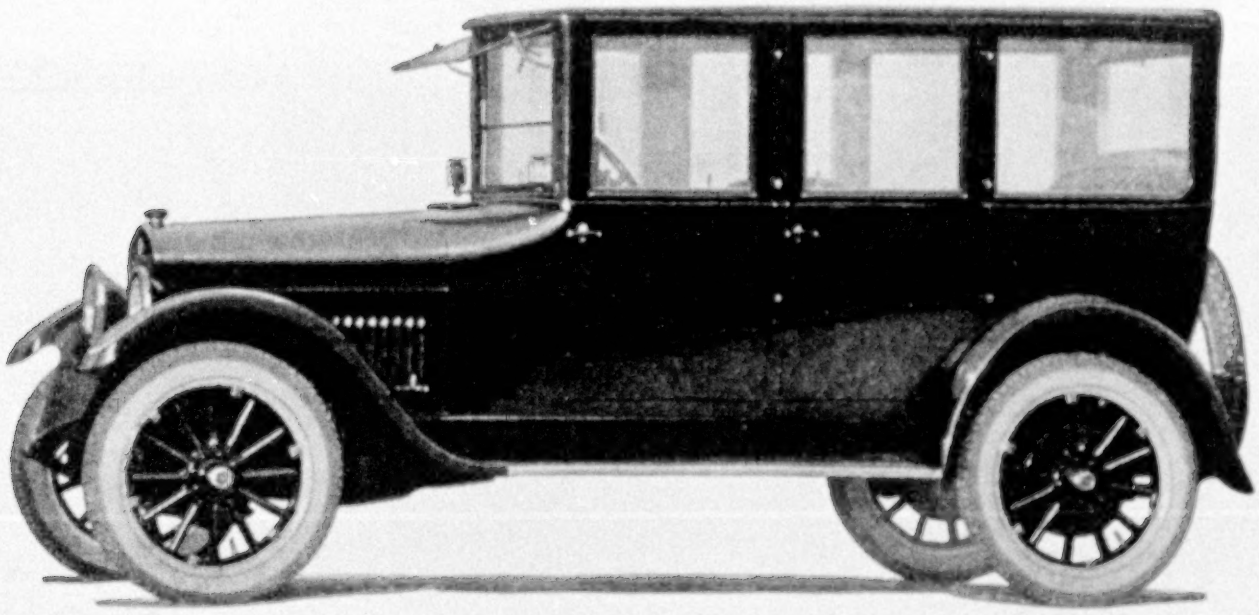
2. **The Philco Slotted-Rubber Retainer**—a slotted sheet of hard rubber. Retains the solids on the plates but gives free passage to the current and electrolyte. Prevents plate disintegration. Prolongs battery life 41 per cent.

3. **The Quarter-Sawed Hard-Wood Separator**—made only from giant trees 1,000 years old; quarter-sawed to produce alternating hard and soft grain. Hard grain for perfect insulation of plates. Soft grain for perfect circulation of acid and current—quick delivery of power. Another big reason why Philco is *the* battery for your car.

LOOK FOR THIS SIGN

of Philco Service. Over 5,500 stations—all over the United States. There is one near you. Write for address, if necessary.

PHILADELPHIA DIAMOND GRID BATTERY
With the PHILCO Slotted Retainer



STUDEBAKER

FOUR-DOOR SEDAN

THE well built car and the poorly constructed car look very much alike on the salesroom floor. Paint and varnish can cover a multitude of weaknesses in closed car construction.

But you can't ride on the paint.

The superior product begins to prove itself on the first day of use and strengthens its proof every day thereafter. At the end of a year the one car is ready to be traded in at a big depreciation. The Studebaker may not even need a fresh coat of paint.

In a Studebaker Sedan the quality is built into the job. The body will not begin to rattle or squeak after thousands of miles of hard usage. It will continue to be comfortable and easy riding and will present a fine appearance month after month as when new.

The mohair velvet plush upholstery will not be worn "shiny," the windows will still fit tightly and operate smoothly and the fittings will be firmly in place even after thousands of miles of use.

There are closed cars that do not include heaters. Yet, you cannot be comfortable unless you are warm. Every Studebaker Sedan is completely equipped including a heater.

Studebaker's quantity production of cars of quality is responsible for the low price of this Sedan.

STUDEBAKER

Detroit, Mich. South Bend, Ind. Walkerville, Ont.

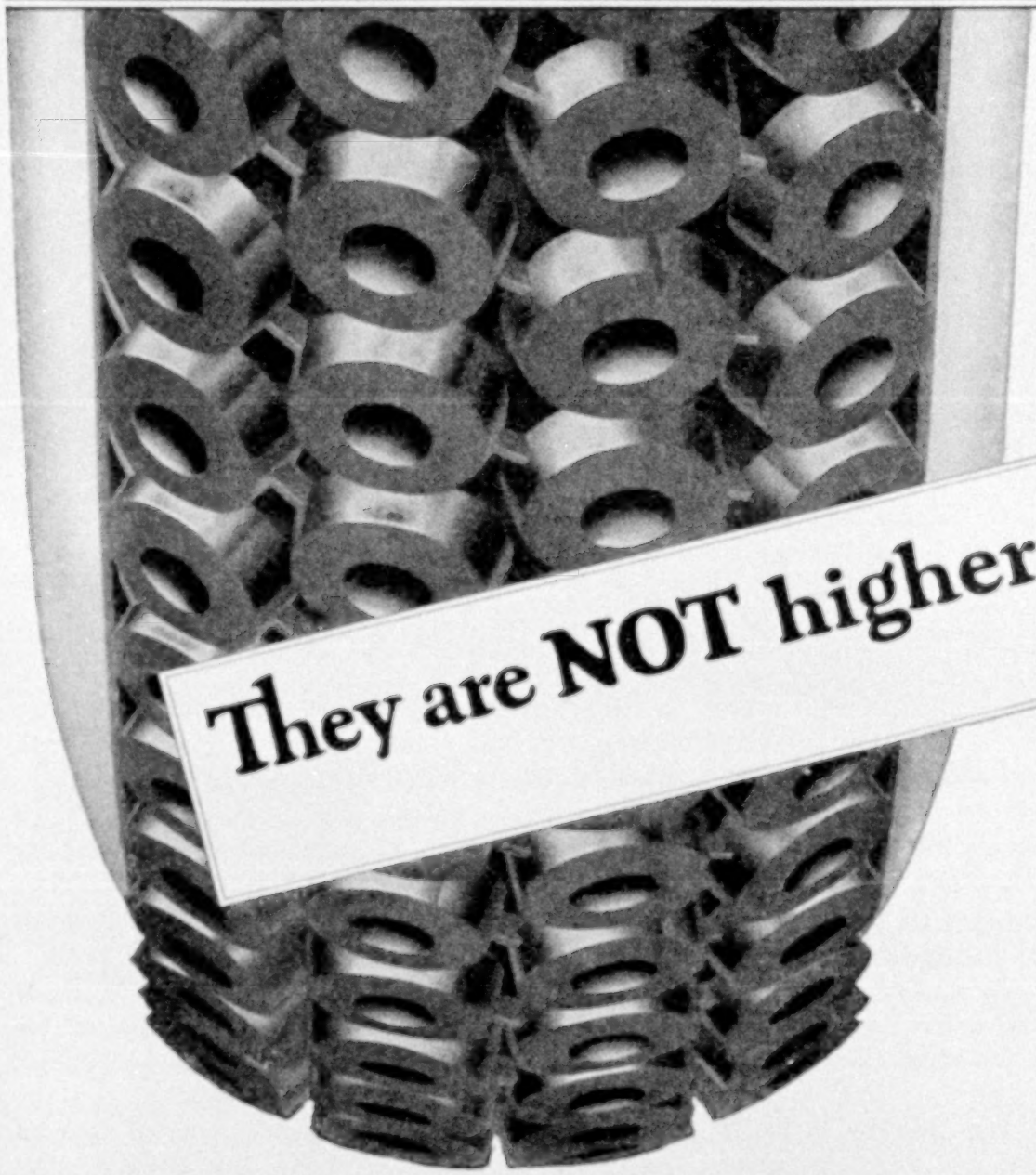
Address All Correspondence to South Bend

MODELS AND PRICES—*f. o. b. factories*		
LIGHT-SIX *5-Pass., 112" W. B., 40 H. P.*	SPECIAL-SIX *5-Pass., 119" W. B., 50 H. P.*	BIG-SIX *7-Pass., 126" W. B., 60 H. P.*
Touring ..... $ 975	Touring $1275	Touring $1750
Roadster (3-Pass.) 975	Roadster (2-Pass.) 1250	Speedster (5-Pass.) 1835
Coupe-Roadster (2-Pass.) .. 1225	Coupe (5-Pass.) 1975	Coupe (5-Pass.) 2550
Sedan 1550	Sedan 2050	Sedan 2750

Prices Subject to Change Without Notice

Studebaker

THIS IS A STUDEBAKER YEAR



They are NOT higher priced

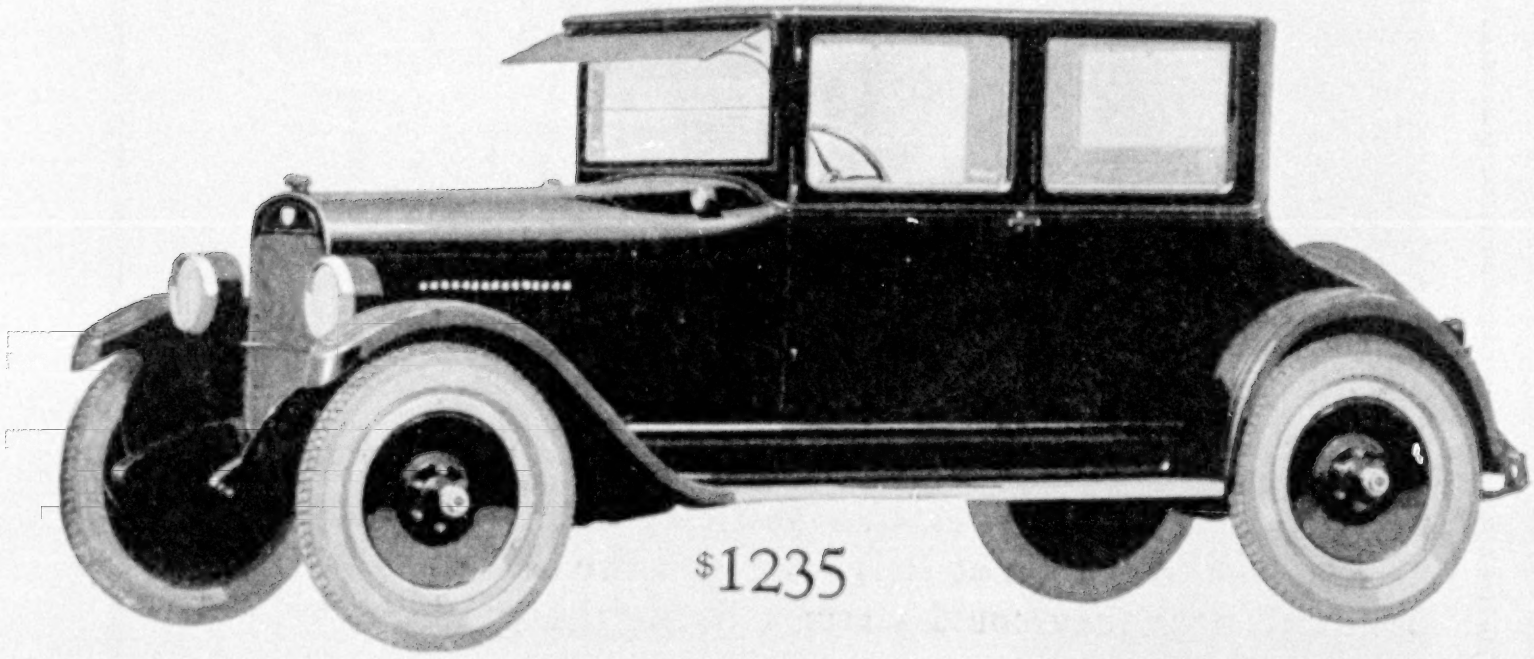
TWENTY-FOUR hours a day year-round production maintained by workmen trained in our own modern plant enables us, without curtailment of quality, to effect savings which constantly are passed on to Vacuum Cup Tire users.

PENNSYLVANIA RUBBER CO. OF AMERICA, INC.
Jeannette, Pa.

VACUUM CUP TIRES

The Good

MAXWELL



The human tendency to push a success along to greater proportions, cannot wholly account for the tremendous upward strides the good Maxwell is registering.

Underlying all that the good Maxwell has accomplished in the public view, is an enduring foundation of other things done by way of stabilizing its splendid success.

A solid, financial structure has been built. Good executive management has brought costs under close control.

A strong, substantial, distributing and servicing organization has been built.

Finally, manufacturing has been put on the sound basis of low-cost, high-quality production on a large scale.

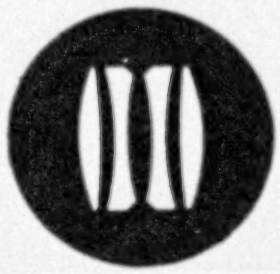
The public was told little or nothing of these things.

But it was quick to recognize in the good Maxwell, value expressed in such terms of beauty and quality as it has never seen before; and to award to it, almost over-night, one of the few really great successes in American motor car annals.

Cord tires, non-skid front and rear; disc steel wheels, demountable at rim and at hub; drum type lamps; pressure chassis lubrication; motor-driven electric horn; unusually long springs; new type water-tight windshield. Prices F. O. B. Detroit, revenue tax to be added: Touring Car, $885; Roadster, $885; Sport Touring, $1025; Sport Roadster, $975; Club Coupe, $985; Four-Passenger Coupe, $1235; Sedan, $1335

MAXWELL MOTOR CORPORATION, DETROIT, MICHIGAN
MAXWELL MOTOR CO. OF CANADA, LTD., WINDSOR, ONT.

MAXWELL



Because They're Better

Special Kodaks bear the distinguishing adjective because they are just that—*special*. With equipment that includes the Kodak Anastigmat lens *f*.6.3 and the seven-speed Kodamatic shutter they could scarcely be anything else.

Kodak Anastigmat lens *f*.6.3 (Eastman-made) has the speed that you want sometimes and the qualities of flatness of field and sharpness that you need always.

Kodamatic shutter (Eastman-made) with seven automatic speeds brings a new accuracy to timing and together with an exposure dial that gives at a glance the proper shutter speed under the light conditions present and with the stop used, makes good picture-making all the more certain.

There is a complete line of *Special* Kodaks—they're all photographic aristocrats and they all make better pictures because they, themselves, are better.

Prices $50 up at your dealer's

The KODAK ANASTIGMATS

f.7.7 *f*.6.3 and *f*.4.5

Eastman Kodak Company

Rochester, N. Y.

The Kodak City

The Richmond Pattern *of* ALVIN

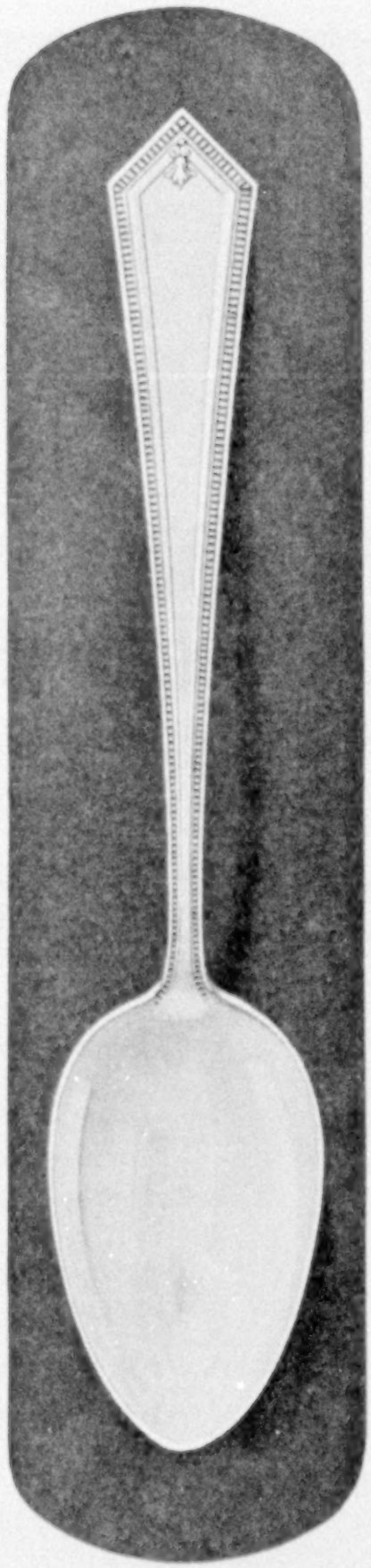
SOLID SILVER
(STERLING)

Capturing the Charm of Bygone Days

THE very spirit of the Old South seems embodied in the Richmond Pattern of Alvin Solid Silver. It bespeaks that leisurely grace that gave such a charm to Colonial hospitality.

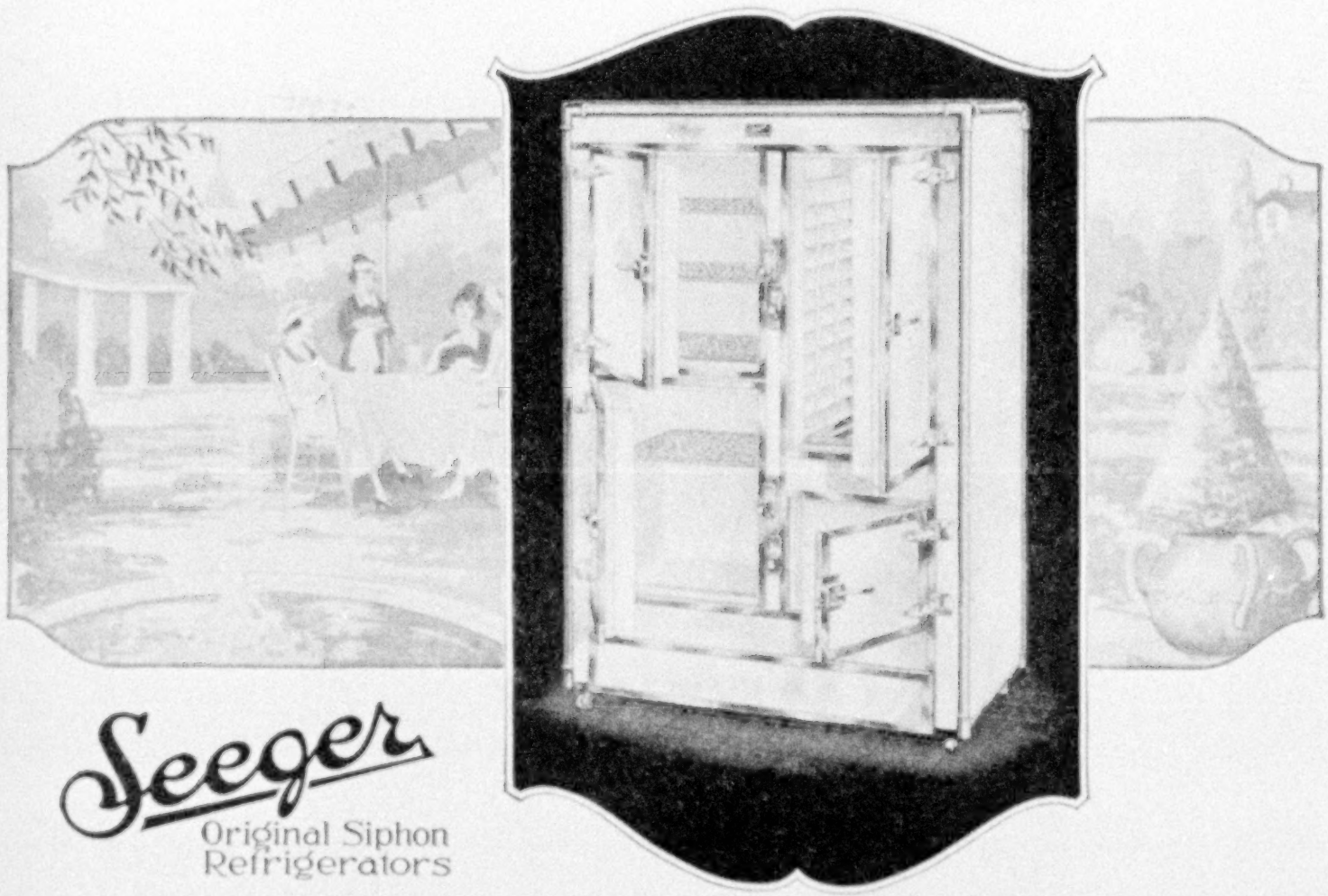
You and the generations that follow after you can never tire of this lovely example of the silversmith's art. Almost any good jeweler can show you articles in the Richmond Pattern, and we shall be very glad to mail you a leaflet picturing some of the most popular pieces.

ALVIN SILVER COMPANY, 20 Maiden Lane, N.Y.
Also Makers of Alvin Long-Life Plate



Teaspoon

WE will send you, without charge, our authoritative booklet, "Setting the Table Correctly," written by Oscar of the Waldorf-Astoria. Will you write for it?



Seeger
Original Siphon
Refrigerators

"Standard of the American Home"

Throughout the ages there have always been products that stand unquestioned as the "ideals" of housewives. Whether for the simple bungalow or the spacious mansion these ideals are the Standard of Comparison whenever a permanent piece of furniture is purchased for the home.

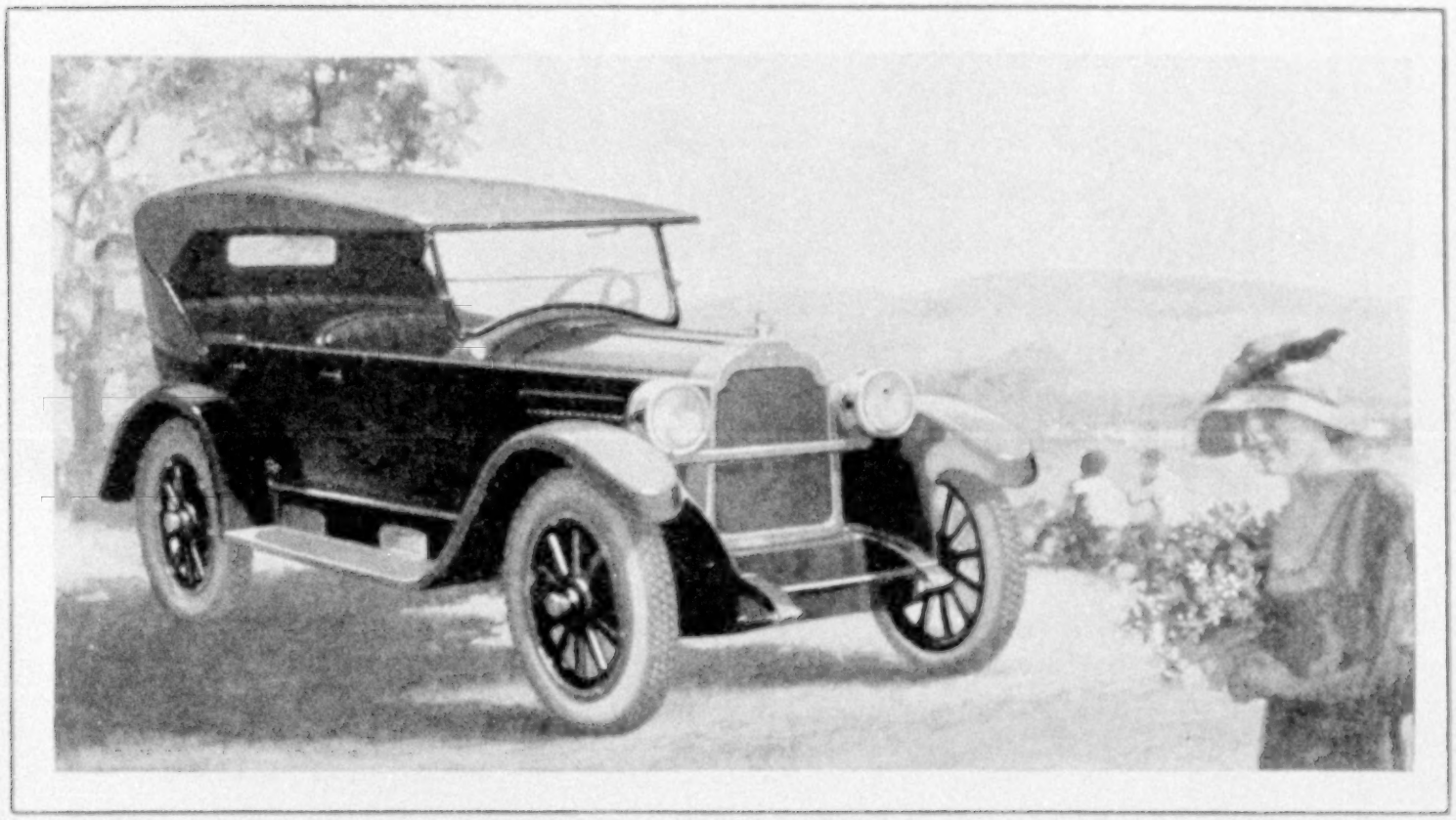
Owners of Seeger Refrigerators have given us the inspiration for our slogan, *"Standard of the American Home."*

We have chosen a representative dealer in every large city who will be pleased to show you a Seeger Refrigerator.

SEEGER REFRIGERATOR CO.

SAINT PAUL, MINN.

399 MADISON AVE., NEW YORK CITY
82 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON, MASS.
311 TERMINAL SALES BLDG., LOS ANGELES, CAL.
715 INDIANA ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.



Pack More Pleasure Into Your Life!

DISTINGUISHED alike for its beauty, comfort and extraordinary performance, the new Willys-Knight has rightfully earned its great place in public esteem.

Underneath the custom features of coachwork is the marvelous Willys-Knight sleeve-valve engine—the same type of engine that powers many of the most famous hand-built cars of Europe.

The Willys-Knight sleeve-valve engine actually improves with use. Performance is even quieter and more powerful at ten thousand miles than at five hundred. Carbon only makes it better; and there is no valve grinding.

Many owners report 50,000 miles and more without any engine adjustment.

WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC., TOLEDO, OHIO
Willys-Overland Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

WILLYS-KNIGHT

TOURING 5-pass., $1235 ROADSTER 3-pass., $1235 SEDAN 5-pass., $1795 COUPE-SEDAN 5-pass., $1595
TOURING 7-pass., $1435 SEDAN 7-pass., $1995 ALL PRICES F. O. B. TOLEDO

THE ENGINE IMPROVES WITH USE

Fishing?

You may not get any fish, but you'll get a wondrous appetite; you can be sure of that.

And you'll be ready for the lunch; that appetite will demand something good, something substantial.

The one best bet for any lunch is Kraft Cheese (in tins). We do not believe anyone can make cheese that has more real goodness and flavor—no one ever has. And best of all, it is chuck-full of nourishment. There's a square meal in that little round tin.

Take it anywhere, fair weather or foul, it's safely sealed in the parchment lined tin, so it's always decidedly cleaner and fresher. There are eight kinds, all good.

No rind—it spreads. No waste—100% cheese.

Cheese Recipe Book FREE

J. L. KRAFT & BROS. CO.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
KRAFT-MacLAREN CHEESE CO., LTD.
MONTREAL, CANADA

An Ocean Voyage in Calm Waters

From Vancouver to Alaska extends the Inside Passage recognized as the most beautiful water trip in America—a sea voyage of over 600 miles, in smooth waters protected by coast islands, affording wondrous seascapes and mountain views of the snow-capped coast range. Canadian National Ocean Steamships are the fastest and largest in North Pacific waters—all outside staterooms. This is the water trip of the Triangle Tour. The two land sides of the Triangle Tour from Prince Rupert to Jasper National Park and from Vancouver to Jasper National Park lie through a part of the Dominion of Canada that cannot be surpassed for charm and grandeur of its scenery, the multitude of its mountains, and the remarkable character of its many rivers and their canyons.

For full information, write for booklet S. S. 21, to any of the following Canadian National Railway Offices:

BOSTON, 294 Washington St.
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CLEVELAND, 522 Kirby Bldg.
DETROIT, 527 Majestic Bldg.
DULUTH, 430 West Superior St.
KANSAS CITY, 334 Railway Exchange Bldg.
LOS ANGELES, 503 So. Spring St.
MINNEAPOLIS, 518 Second Ave. So.
NEW YORK, 1270 Broadway
PHILADELPHIA, 702 Finance Bldg.
PITTSBURGH, 505 Park Bldg.
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SAN FRANCISCO, 689 Market St.
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ST. PAUL, Cor. 4th and Jackson Sts.

Canada Welcomes United States Tourists—No Passports Required

The Canadian National Route through the Rockies skirts Canada's highest peaks, at the easiest gradient and lowest altitude of any transcontinental route.

Canadian National Railways

THERE is an undeniable atmosphere of quality about the New Improved Gillette as well as a mechanical perfection, which make it the universal choice of gentlemen who wish a *perfect* shave.

"Three Reasons" is the title of a convincing booklet sent upon request.

The New Improved

Gillette

SAFETY Gillette RAZOR

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR CO., BOSTON, U. S. A.

Bride-to-be, packing busily—Jack approved of my luggage before he ever saw me—only imagine!
Maid-of-honor—What make?
Bride-to-be—Winship Wardrobe, of course. Jack says the only way to open a trunk is with doors—he's a crank on efficiency. We'll never have any other make he says.

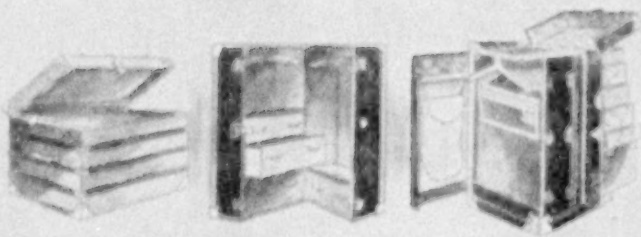
Winship Wardrobe

The Trunk with Doors

The Winship Wardrobe is different. It opens with doors. It is as superior to the old-fashioned center-opening wardrobe as that trunk was to the original box models. It has no heavy halves to push and pull apart and injure floors and rugs. It stands square in a corner, open or shut, and every compartment is instantly, easily accessible. Deep drawers never jam, and can be packed in trunk. Equipped throughout for the person of refinement. Ideal as combination trunk for husband and wife. If your dealer does not carry we will supply direct.

W. W. Winship & Sons Co.
10 Meadow St., Utica, N. Y.

New York Salesroom
45 East 17th Street

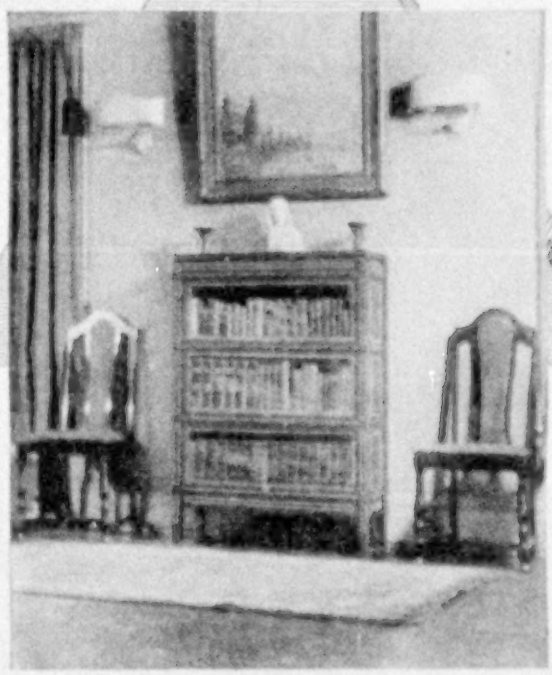


1883 The Box trunk

1903 The Center-Opening Wardrobe trunk

1923 WINSHIP The Trunk with DOORS

Globe-Wernicke
Sectional Bookcases



HERE are really fine bookcases that *protect* your books and keep pace with you. Add a section whenever needed! Attractive period designs in all woods. Popularly priced, see Globe-Wernicke Sectional Bookcases everywhere!

LET US HELP—We will gladly send without charge our booklet of Unusual Decorative Effects for Bookcases. Please address Dept. B 5-b at Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Globe-Wernicke Co.
CINCINNATI

New York - Chicago - Boston - Detroit - Cleveland
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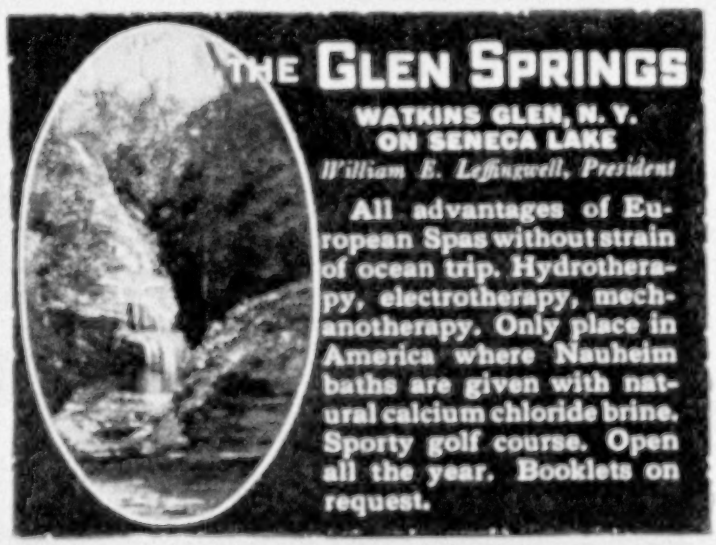
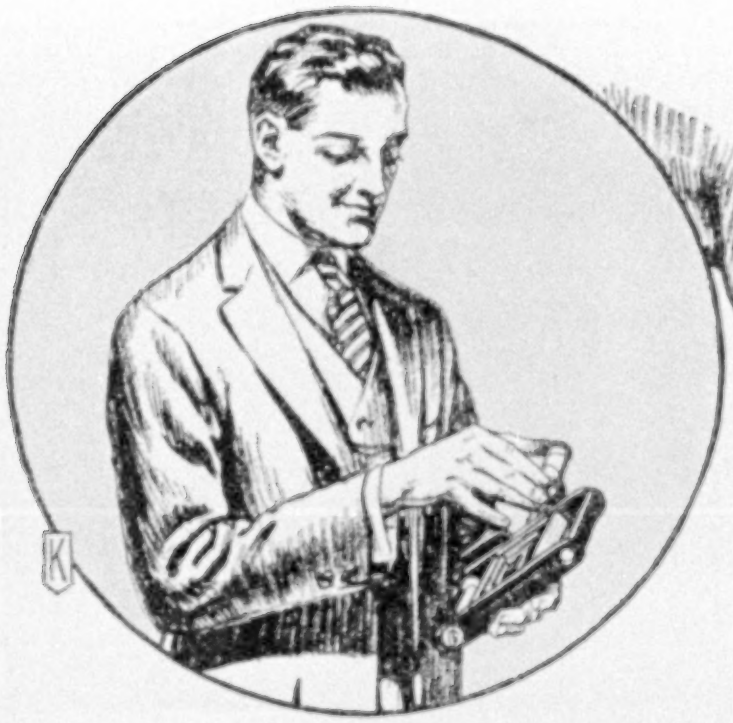

THE GLEN SPRINGS
WATKINS GLEN, N. Y.
ON SENECA LAKE
William E. Leffingwell, President
All advantages of European Spas without strain of ocean trip. Hydrotherapy, electrotherapy, mechanotherapy. Only place in America where Nauheim baths are given with natural calcium chloride brine. Sporty golf course. Open all the year. Booklets on request.



Like Putting a New Film in a Camera

PUTTING a "Refill" Shaving Stick into Colgate's "Handy Grip" is very simple, and it is done in a few seconds.

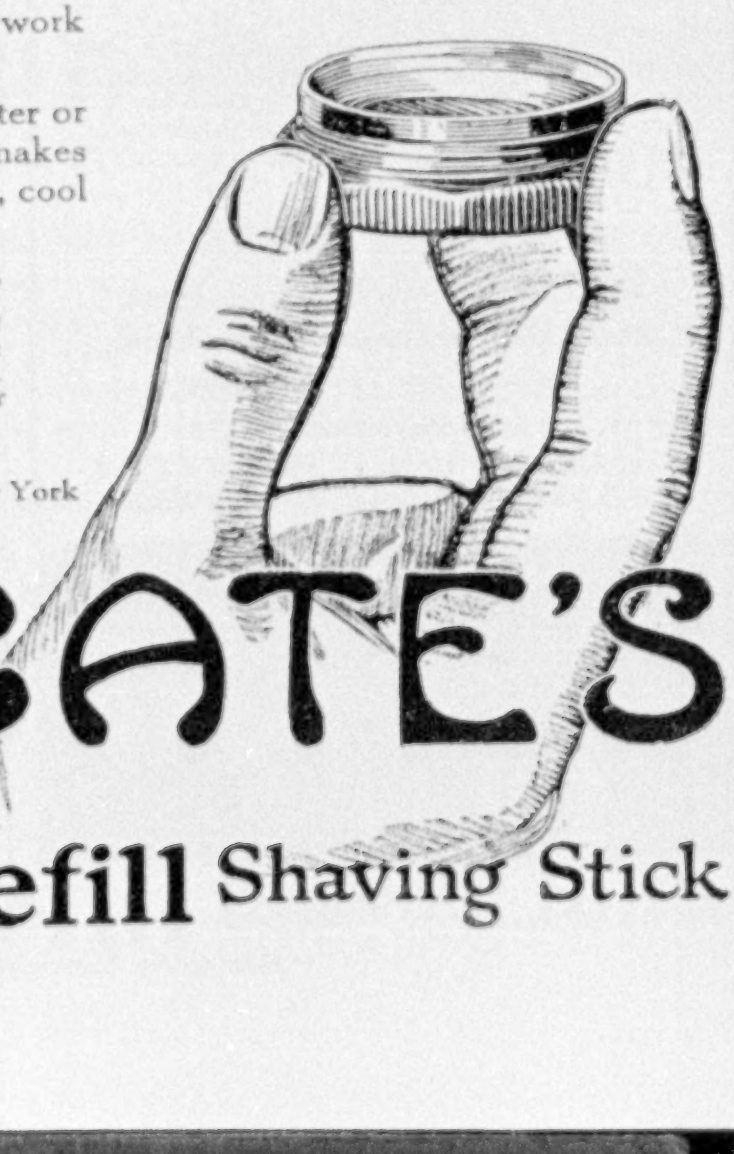
The "Handy Grip" lasts for years. "Refills", threaded to fit it, cost you the price of the soap alone. There is no waste.

In addition to its *handiness* and economy, Colgate's makes a copious lather that softens the beard *at the base*, where the razor's work is done.

With hot water or cold, with soft water or hard, Colgate's lathers quickly, and makes shaving easy. It leaves the face smooth, cool and refreshed.

Send us 10c for the "Handy Grip", the metal container, and a trial-size shaving stick. Then buy "Refills" anywhere, as you need them, for the price of the soap alone. Three months' better shaving in each "Refill", for less than the price of a day's cigars.

COLGATE & CO. *Dept. 66* 199 Fulton St., New York



COLGATE'S

"HANDY GRIP"

The **Refill** Shaving Stick

For Your Baby—Can a Soap be TOO PURE?

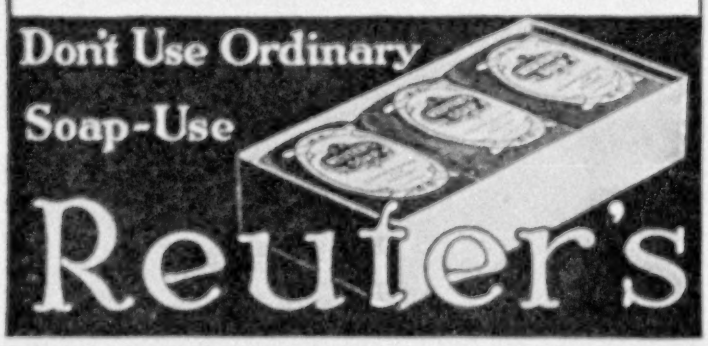
No wonder baby crows with delight and mother's face radiates happiness! She knows the rose-petal softness of baby's cheeks and satin smoothness of the little body require the right soap—Reuter's Soap. Superfine ingredients compose it; no harsh chemicals are used, no alkali remains.

Pure, antiseptic and harmless, Reuter's Soap creams easily into baby's delicate skin pores and rinses out readily, cleansing and soothing, imparting perfect comfort and appearance. Join the mothers and babies using Reuter's for skin health and experience its delights.

Ask your druggist or send $1.00 direct for box of three cakes to

REUTER-BARRY, Inc.
26-28 Beaver Street New York
Makers of Fine Toilet Specialties

Sales Representatives
HAROLD F. RITCHIE & CO.
171 Madison Avenue New York



Only A Love Of Flowers Is Needed

to make your home and garden beautiful with blooms from our imported Dutch bulbs. Amateurs vie with experts when Elliott bulbs are used. You can easily fill your house with color and fragrance from Christmas to Easter, or you can shower your garden with loveliness when Spring drifts up from the South.

Dutch Bulbs—The World's Best

The bulbs we import from Holland, where the world's best bulbs are grown, are selected from the stocks of the leading growers there. Tulips, Hyacinths, Narcissi and Crocus of matchless beauty spring from these famous Dutch bulbs, which generations of expert breeding have brought to perfection.

Special Prices If Ordered By July 1

For a few cents each you can grow flowers which at a retail shop would cost $1 or more per plant. **But we must have your order by July 1**, when our books close and our special representative leaves for Holland to make selections from the bulbs of the most famous growers there. Pay on delivery. Money back if shipment is unsatisfactory.

Special Combination Offers

NO MONEY DOWN

Offer A—$5 Household Selection

50 imported Dutch bulbs of the finest quality—Tulips, Narcissi and Hyacinths unequalled in hardiness and beauty; scientifically selected by experts for growth indoors. At small cost you can fill your home with gorgeous color from Christmas to Easter.

Offer B—$5 Garden Selection

A careful selection of 80 of the world's choicest Dutch bulbs—Tulips, Hyacinths, Narcissi and Crocus so exquisitely perfect that when they bloom in your garden next Spring they will be an unfailing delight to you and your neighbors.

Fascinating Catalog Free

Our New Catalog of Imported Dutch Bulbs contains thousands of varieties—many reproduced in color—special price lists and directions for obtaining the best results. Write for catalog and order bulbs at once.

ELLIOTT NURSERY COMPANY
520 Magee Bldg. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Personal Stationery

200 Sheets
100 Envelopes
—prepaid anywhere
$1.00

Enjoy the convenience, the distinction, of writing your letters on your own stationery. Box of Heartney's "Personal Stationery" gives you 200 sheets 5 7-8x7 and 100 baronial style envelopes to match with your name and address (4 lines or less) printed as shown in illustration in rich dark blue ink from type chosen particularly to meet refined tastes. All for only $1.00, sent prepaid anywhere in U.S. Good bond paper with exceptionally fine writing surface. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send $1.00 cash, check or money order today.

HEARTNEY STATIONERY CO., Est. 1914
625 East Locust Street Des Moines, Iowa

LAKE BATHTUB

Kohler "Viceroy" Built-in Bath Corner Pattern

HAPPY the child, when days are hot and sweltry, who can splash in the clear waters of Lake Bathtub, the summer resort of the home.

A boat to sail, a celluloid fish to angle for . . . . pink legs thrashing upon the smooth white bottom, clean as a beach of dazzling sand—

And happy the mother who can turn the youngsters loose with never a care for the splattering flood—whose Kohler built-in bath, snug with the wall, snug with the floor, leaves not even a crack for water or dirt.

Kohler Ware brings to the bathroom—or to the longed-for *extra* bathroom for which a nook can always be found—that coveted air of modern charm and fitness. Call on the good plumbing dealer who sells it. Ask him questions. It will be surprising if your first discovery is not that the cost of fine Kohler fixtures is much less than you had imagined.

Please write us for our booklet of Kohler Ware for bathrooms, kitchens, and laundries.

KOHLER

Look for this name, unobtrusively fused into the enamel of every Kohler fixture. It is your guaranty of genuineness and of these distinctive Kohler qualities—(1) the beautiful snowy whiteness of the durable enamel (2) the *uniformity* of that whiteness in every fixture.

KOHLER OF KOHLER

Kohler Co., *Founded 1873*, Kohler, Wis. *Shipping Point*, Sheboygan, Wis.
BRANCHES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

MANUFACTURERS OF ENAMELED PLUMBING WARE AND KOHLER AUTOMATIC POWER AND LIGHT 110 VOLT D. C.

THE SWEETMEATS OF KINGS

A Biscuit for Everybody's Taste

If high grade grocers cannot supply you, write—
RIDGWAYS TEA CO., 60 Warren Street, New York
Sole Agents in U. S. A.

By Appointment to King George V.

BISCUITS: Really confections—these crispy, luscious morsels of such smooth creaminess they fairly melt on your tongue.

With great confidence we offer this famous assortment, made by the unrivalled house of Huntley & Palmers, known thruout the world for their irreproachable products.

Huntley & Palmers
Biscuits

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Annual membership in U. S., $3.00; annual membership abroad, $4.00; Canada, $3.50; life membership, $100. Please make remittances payable to the National Geographic Society, and if at a distance remit by New York draft, postal or express order.

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To the Secretary, National Geographic Society,
Sixteenth and M Streets Northwest, Washington, D. C.:

I nominate----------

Occupation----------
(This information is important for the records.)

Address----------

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for membership in the Society.

Name and Address of Nominating Member

6-23

Good Buildings Deserve Good Hardware

CORBIN

If you want good workmanship —get Good Hardware

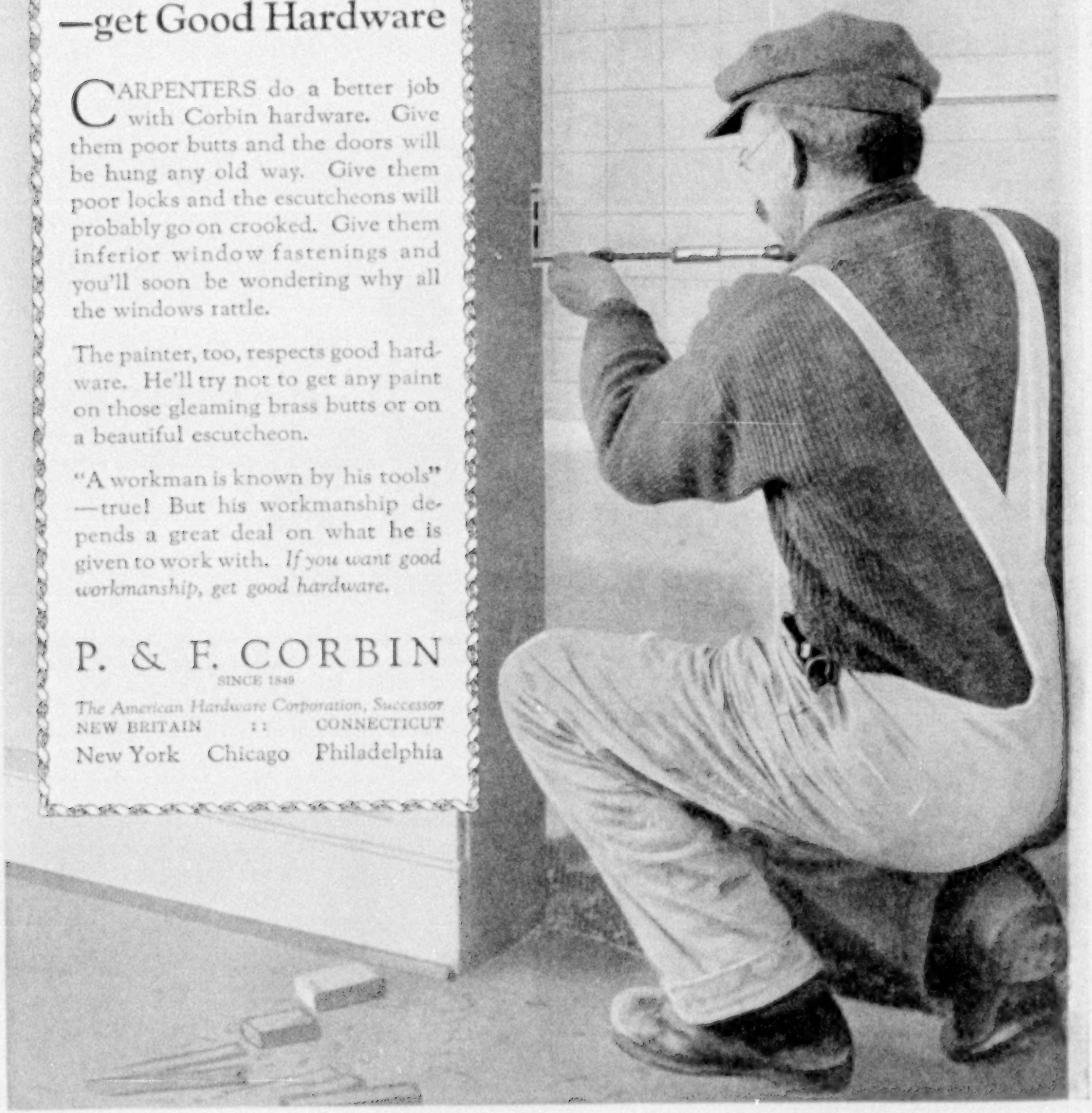
CARPENTERS do a better job with Corbin hardware. Give them poor butts and the doors will be hung any old way. Give them poor locks and the escutcheons will probably go on crooked. Give them inferior window fastenings and you'll soon be wondering why all the windows rattle.

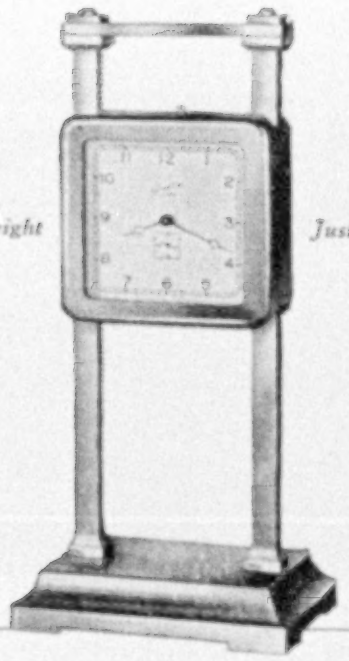
The painter, too, respects good hardware. He'll try not to get any paint on those gleaming brass butts or on a beautiful escutcheon.

"A workman is known by his tools" —true! But his workmanship depends a great deal on what he is given to work with. *If you want good workmanship, get good hardware.*

P. & F. CORBIN
SINCE 1849

The American Hardware Corporation, Successor
NEW BRITAIN :: CONNECTICUT
New York Chicago Philadelphia





Runs by Its Own Weight

No Key— Just Raise to Wind

The ANSONIA *Gravity Clock*

HERE is the latest invention in clocks—a Gravity Clock that runs by its own weight, with no key to get lost or mislaid, no mainspring to break, and no pendulum.

It is not only attractive and unusual in appearance, but so free from complicated parts that it is one of the most satisfactory timepieces made.

On the business man's desk, or at home in the living room or library, it is as ornamental as it is useful. With radium dial, it is an excellent bedroom clock.

It runs for 36 hours before reaching the bottom of the frame, when you are reminded by its position to again push it up to the top. It may be raised whenever desired.

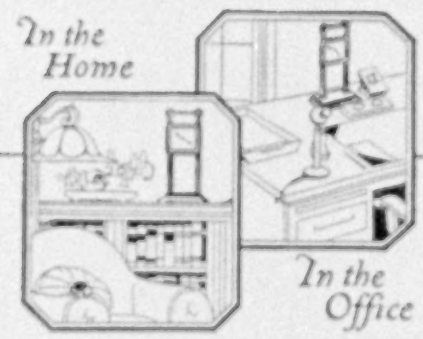
The Gravity Clock is made of heavy metal, handsomely finished in bronze or Verde. 10" high x 4½" wide. With silver dial $13.50

With radium numerals and hands, $1.50 extra.

Prices are for United States only
(Patents Pending)

ORDER FROM YOUR DEALER
If he has none in stock, we will mail post paid on receipt of the price.

ANSONIA CLOCK COMPANY
99 John Street Dept. T New York
Makers of Fine Clocks for Half a Century



ANSONIA *means* CLOCKS

Dodson
Bird Houses

Order Dodson Bird Houses today! Attract the beautiful song birds. They save your trees and shrubs and gardens from insect pests. Dodson Bird Houses last year after year. They're scientifically built by a nationally known ornithologist. See these quaint little houses everywhere! Sent promptly direct from Kankakee.

JOSEPH H. DODSON, INC.
702 Harrison Ave. Kankakee, Ill.
Mr. Dodson is President of the American Audubon Association

Bluebird House—4 compartments $6

Martin House—$16 Other styles up to $78

Wren
Robin
Woodpecker
Swallow
Fly Catcher

Chickadee
Nut Hatch
Cat Bird
Cardinal
Thrush

FREE *Information about many different houses in Mr. Dodson's fascinating booklet "Your Bird Friends and How to Win Them," gladly sent upon request.*

Dodson Sparrow Trap Guaranteed to remove this pest, $8

For a Spotless, Healthful Toilet

Spotless is the toilet bowl cleaned with Sani-Flush. The porcelain shines. Swiftly and easily, Sani-Flush removes all stains, discolorations, incrustations.

Just sprinkle a little Sani-Flush into the bowl. Follow directions on the can. Flush! No scrubbing—no scouring.

Sani-Flush reaches the hidden, unhealthful trap—cleans it, purifies it. Sani-Flush destroys all foul odors. It will not harm plumbing connections. There is nothing else that does the work of Sani-Flush.

Always keep Sani-Flush handy in the bathroom.

Sani-Flush is sold at grocery, drug, hardware, plumbing and house-furnishing stores. Price 25c. (Canadian price, 35c; foreign price, 50c.)

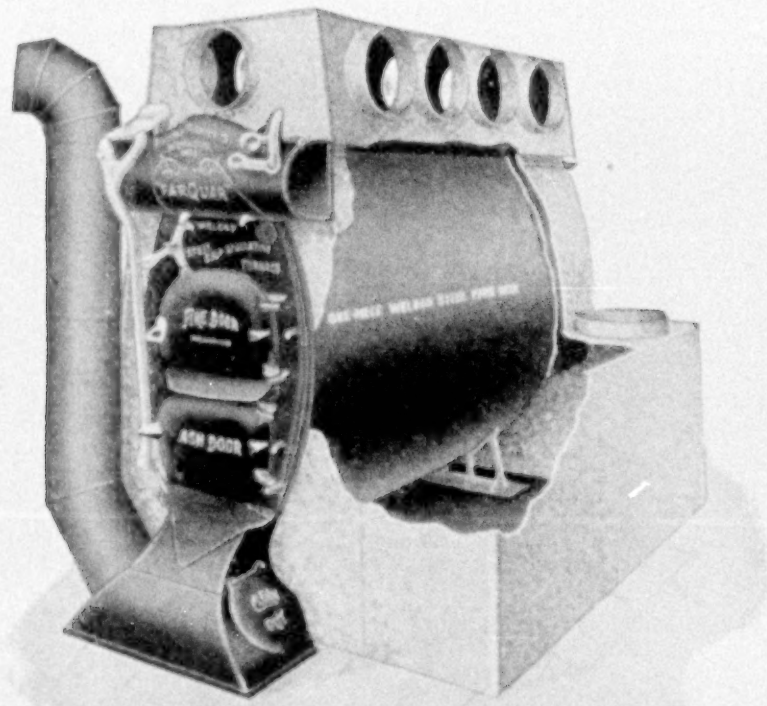
THE HYGIENIC PRODUCTS CO., Canton, Ohio

Foreign Agents: Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Ltd., Toronto, Canada
33 Farringdon Road, London, E. C. 1, England
China House, Sydney, Australia

Sani-Flush

Cleans Closet Bowls Without Scouring

Heating Facts for those who think



YOUR home can be refreshingly and healthfully warmed with pure, fresh air, even in coldest weather. Stagnant air, contaminated by occupants, and heated and reheated numberless times, is neither refreshing nor healthful.

Therein lies one of the chief points of superiority of the FarQuar Heating and Ventilating System. No other heating system can possibly produce the results achieved by the FarQuar.

It automatically replaces the stale, devitalized air with pure, fresh air, gently warmed and evenly distributed through the house, producing an atmosphere that is both comfortable and healthful.

And the FarQuar one-piece, electrically welded, seamless steel fire-box is the controlling member of the FarQuar System.

One of Many FarQuar Heated Homes in and around Baltimore, Md.

THE FARQUAR SANITARY HEATING AND VENTILATING SYSTEM

It is air tight; no gas nor smoke can escape into the rooms to soil and damage the decorations.

Also, the scientifically designed fire-box actuates the automatic control, which, with the large grate area and long smoke travel, is responsible for the economical operation of the FarQuar.

This positive automatic control prevents superheating the air, while the ample capacities provided insure the movement of a large volume of gently warmed air so necessary to complete circulation and successful ventilation of the home.

If you want your home healthfully heated with pure, fresh air, get ALL the facts. Ask for booklet, "The Science of House Heating."

The Farquhar Furnace Co.,

906 FarQuar Bldg., Wilmington, Ohio

An unusual opportunity is offered a few reliable young men who can qualify as FarQuar Distributors. Ask for details.

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ARE you seeking an ocean trip for your vacation this year? Then investigate the palatial American ships that sail from New York to Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires every fourteen days!

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Western World *sails* **Aug. 4**

These four great sister ships that comprise the fleet make the fastest time on the route! Less than 12 days and all the vivid beauty and crowded pleasures of brilliant Rio de Janeiro are yours! And the new ships operated by the Munson Line eclipse all others on the run! Send this blank for complete details.

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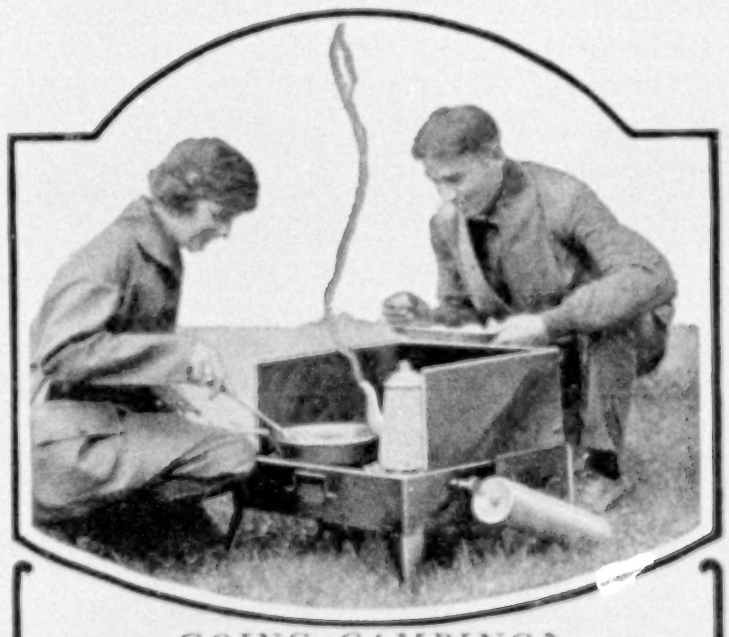

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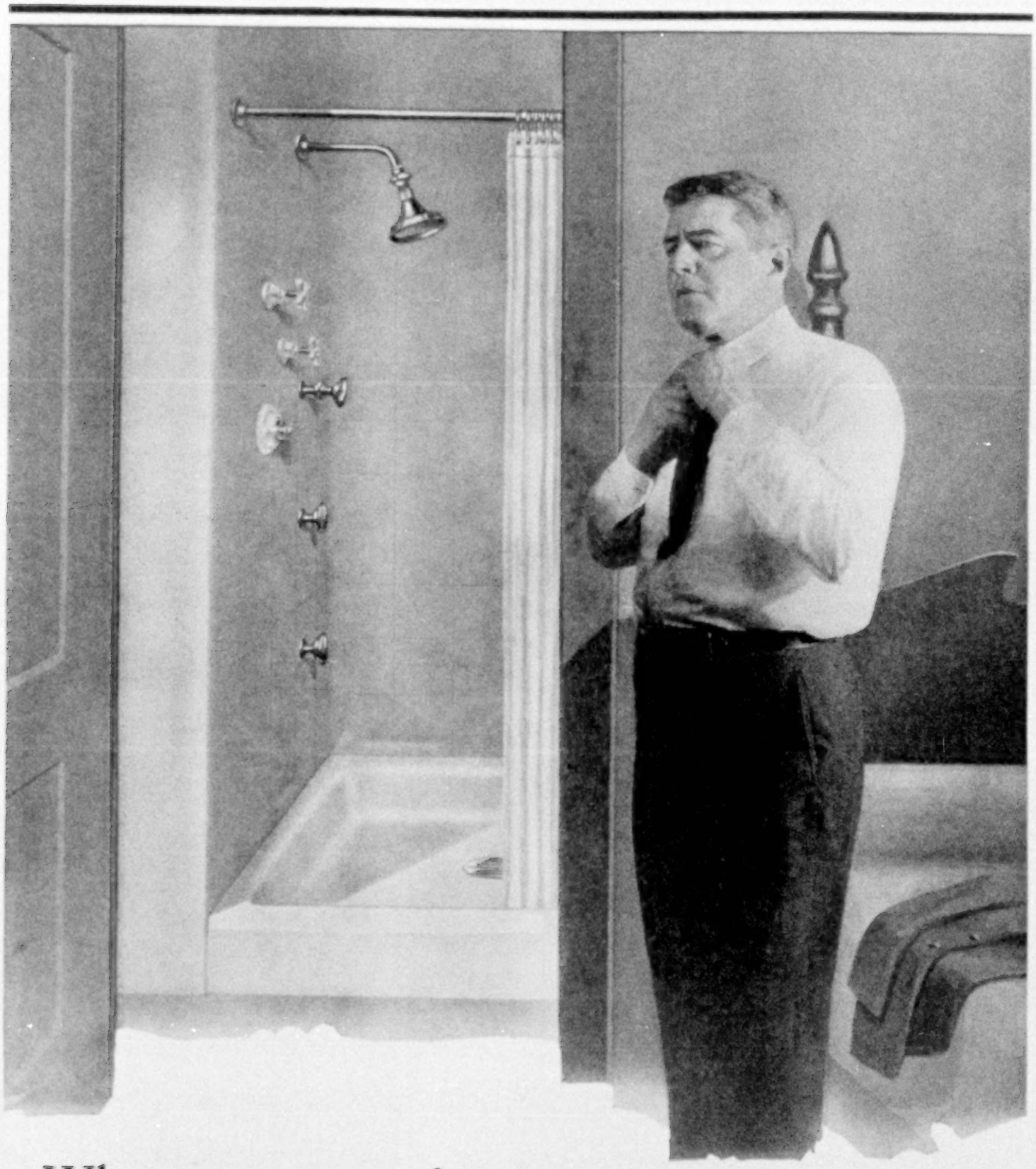

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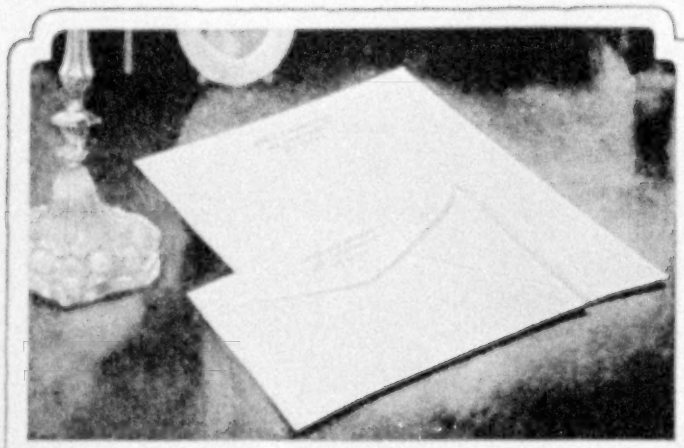
Let us help you select your shower. We have a booklet, "Once-Used Water," devoted to various types of showers. Suggestions on shower bathing are included.

We will gladly send you "Once-Used Water." When you write for it if you have a regular plumber will you please mention his name?

SPEAKMAN COMPANY, WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

SPEAKMAN SHOWERS



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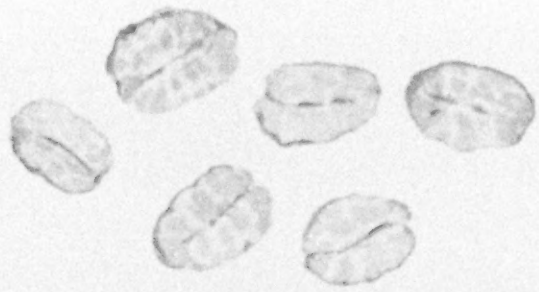

Good Cheer

Plus delicious flavor

Pettijohn's is bran food made delightful. The bran flakes are hidden in luscious flakes of wheat. In a special soft wheat—the most flavory wheat that grows.

Bran is a laxative, eaten for good health and good cheer. Everybody needs it several times a week. And everybody needs whole wheat, with its minerals and its vitamines.

Here we combine them in a dainty. It has become in countless homes the favorite morning dish. It will be so in yours. Serve it tomorrow morning.

Pettijohn's

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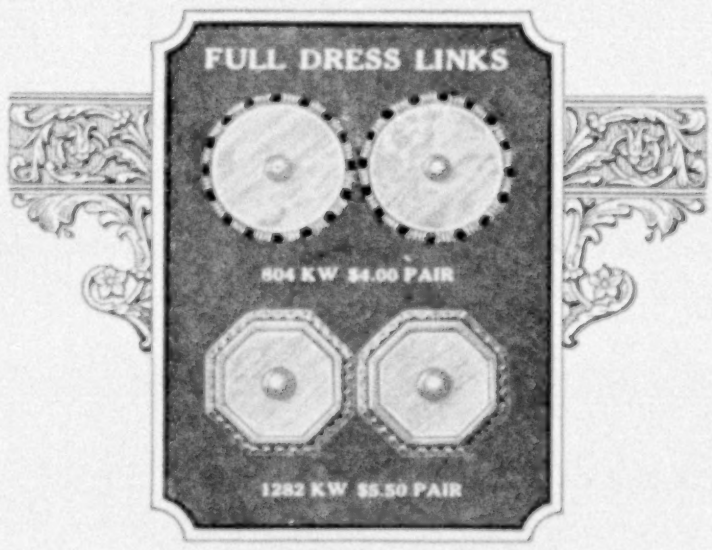

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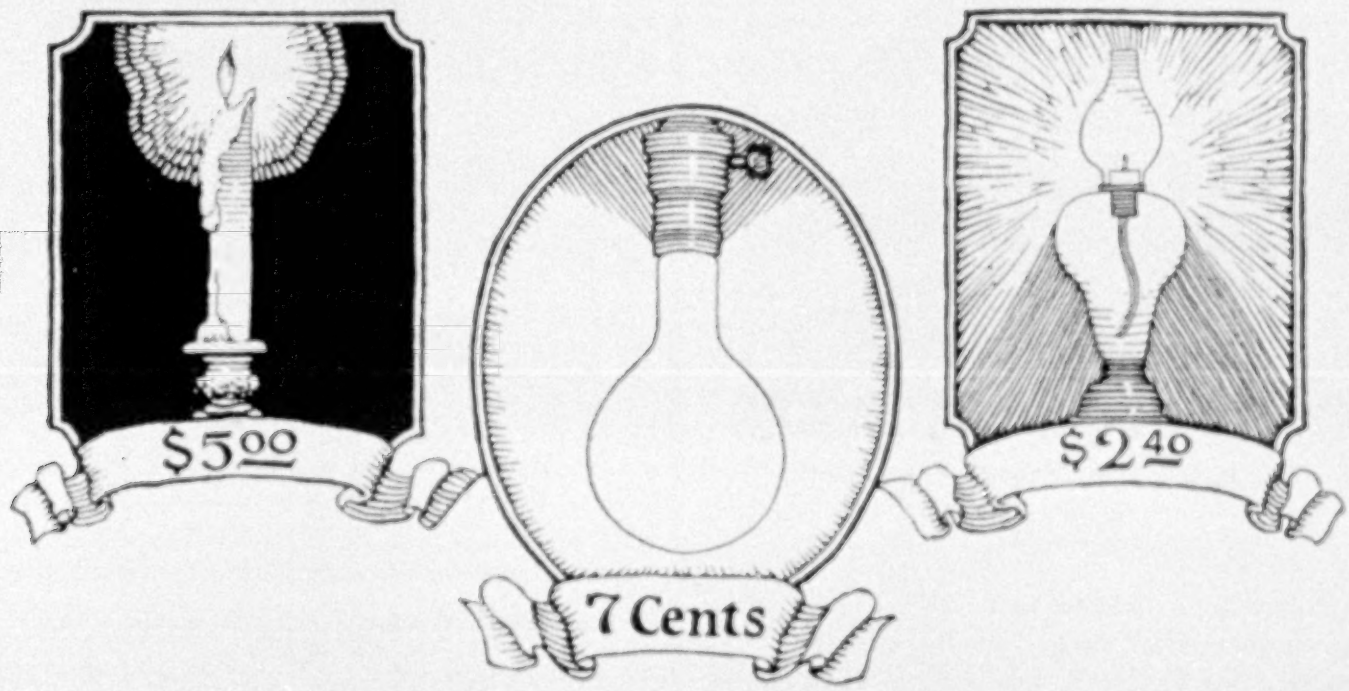

The tallow candles and whale-oil lamps used by our ancestors cost, for the same amount of light, much more than does the electric light we use

Cheaper Light

MAZDA, the mark of a research service.
To maintain its Research Laboratories, where the MAZDA Lamp was produced and perfected, the General Electric Company invests a million dollars a year. Many of the contributions of these laboratories result in lower prices for necessities.

While the cost of almost everything has gone up, the cost of light has gone down.

The pioneer carbon filament lamp gave cheap light as compared with oil or candles. But the MAZDA Lamp is 500% more efficient than its pioneer predecessor, which means that, with the same amount of current, you get six times as much light.

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$1.00

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The song of the wren is melodious and flutelike—its amusing ways make it a favorite with everyone. It destroys large numbers of obnoxious insects; it never hesitates to attack dogs, cats, swallows, and other birds when they near its habitation. But it is astonishingly friendly to human beings.

The Lincoln Wrenhouse can only be inhabited by the wren—and it is built to especially attract them. In appearance it is the equal of wren houses costing five to seven dollars. And yet because we build in tremendous quantities—and ship *knocked-down*, in a form that any child can quickly put together—we are able to sell this attractive bird house for only $1.00—prepaid. (West of Denver and Canada, $1.25.)

Here is a real bird house bargain that you should take advantage of!

Attract wrens—they will liberally repay any attention you give them.

Send $1.00 now for each Lincoln Wrenhouse you want.

Take advantage of this offer today.

If you aren't delighted—money back.

Dealers: Write for special proposition.

Fill out the coupon below and mail it in now

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If you send personal check be sure to add 5c for exchange

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Please mail at once ☐ Lincoln Wrenhouses.

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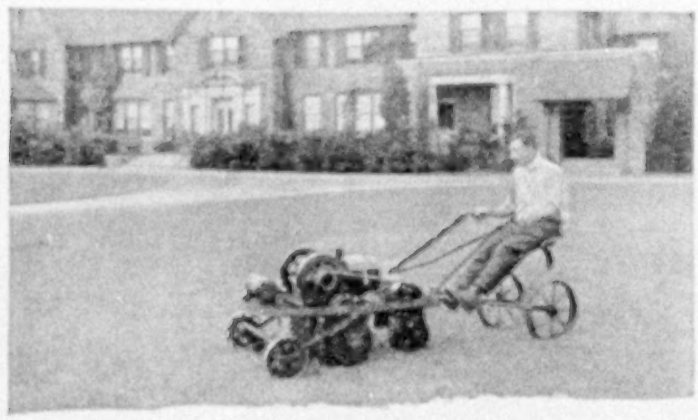

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Chicago to Puget Sound and return
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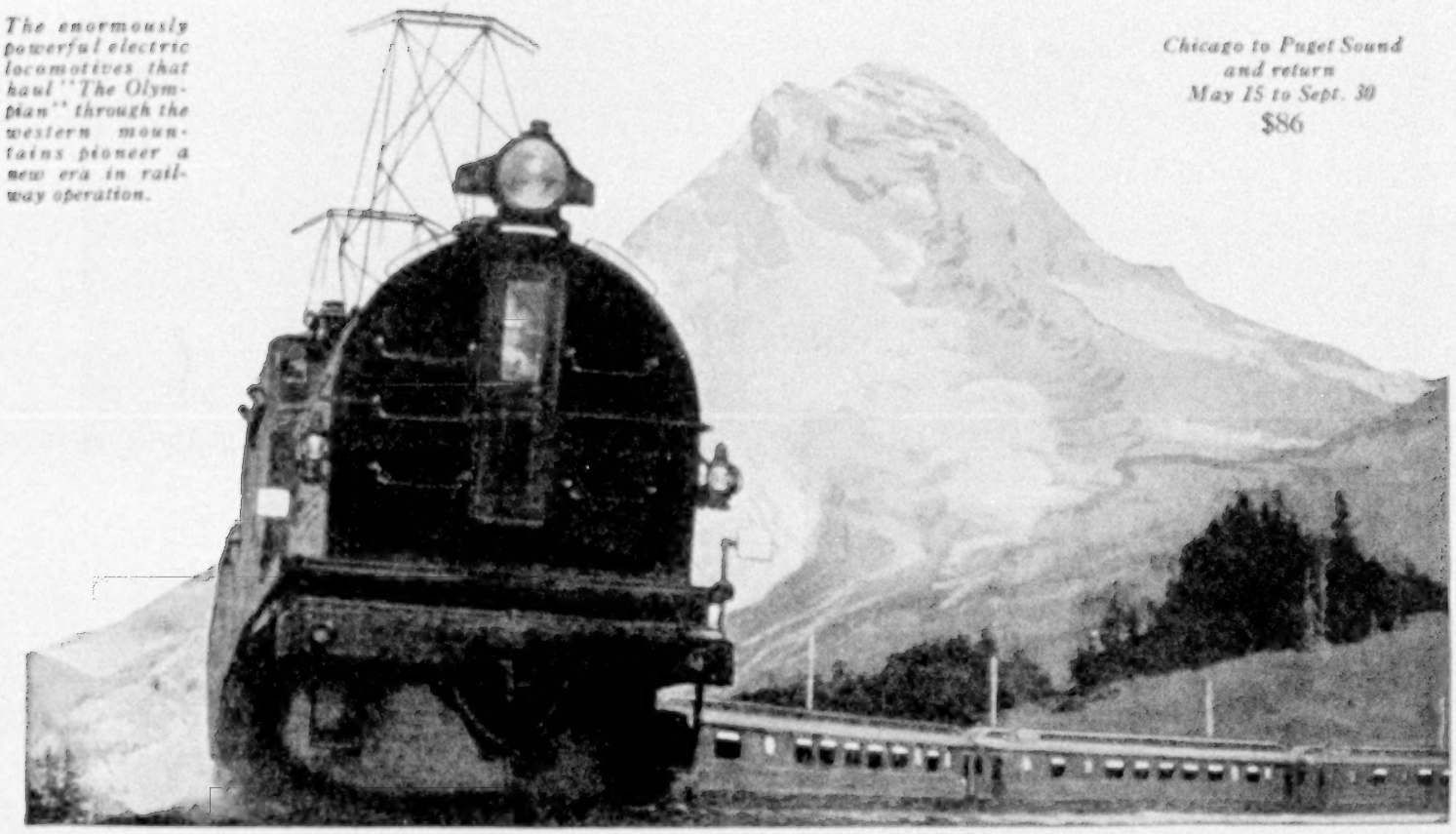

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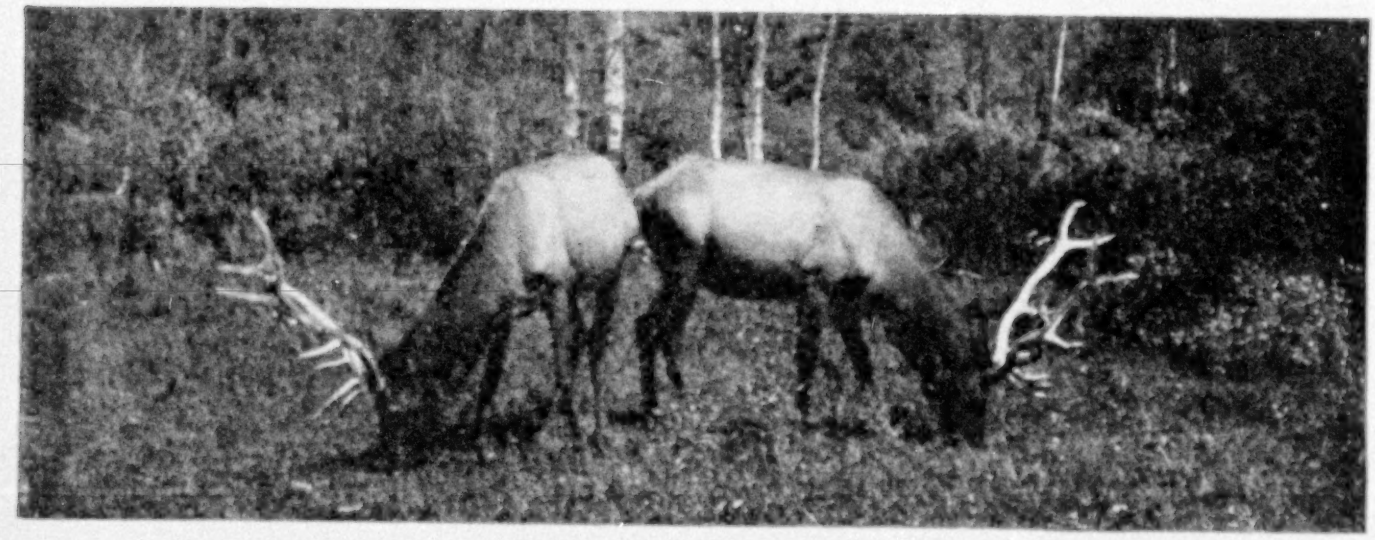

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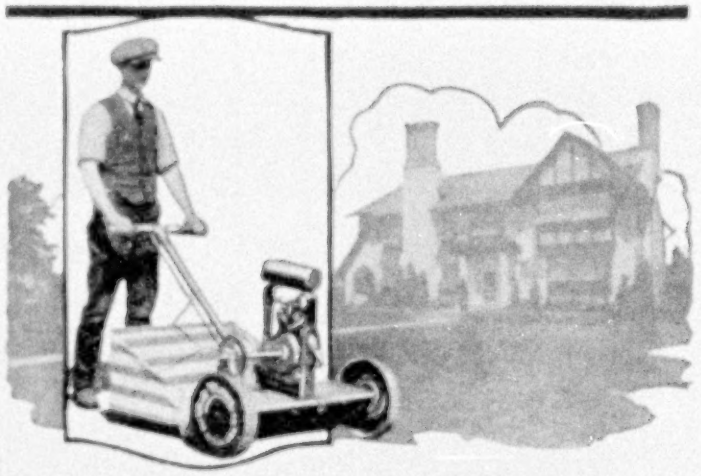

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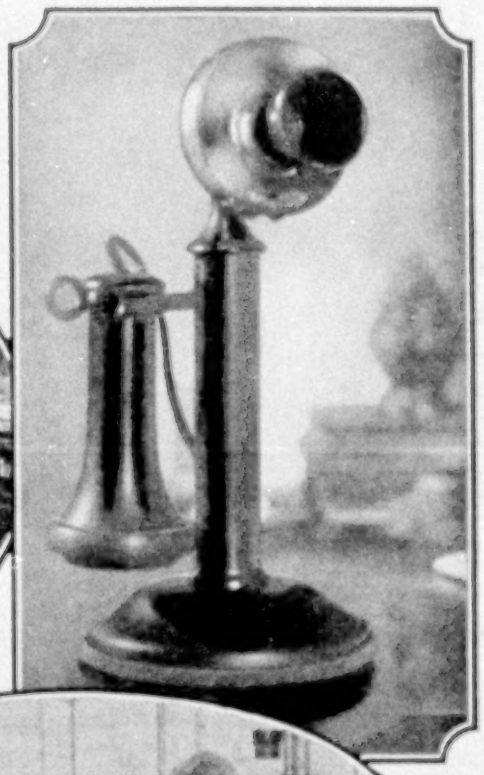
Winding the telephone condenser, from linen paper and tin foil. The condenser keeps electric currents where they belong.



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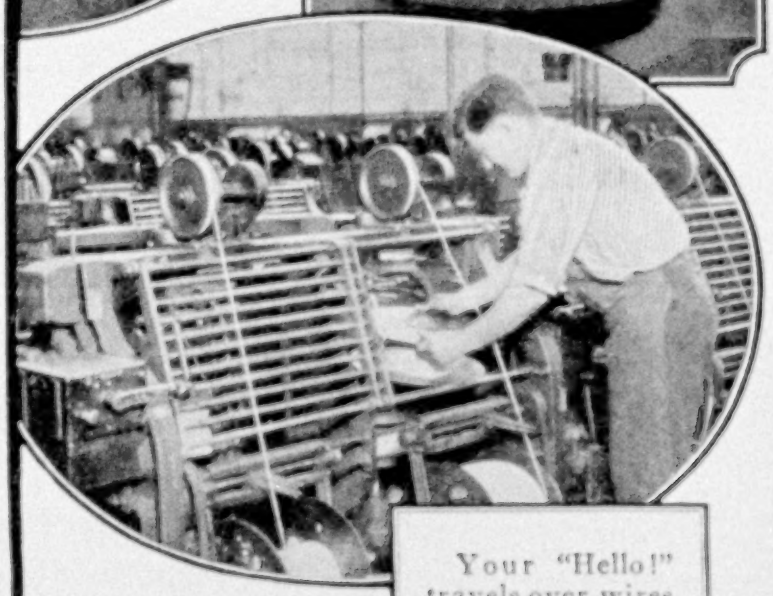
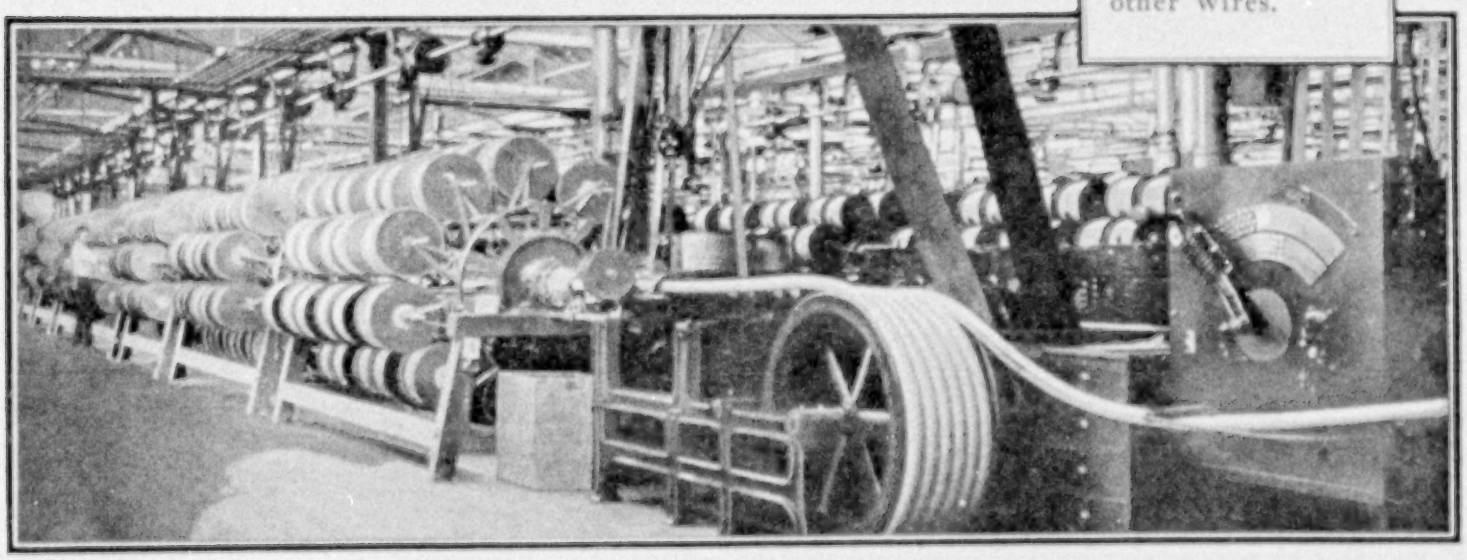


Your "Hello!" travels over wires which have been wrapped in paper. Paper is a great insulator. It helps to prevent your message from getting tangled up with messages on other wires.

This machine twists the paper-covered wire into a cable "core." In a cable as many as 1200 people may be talking at the same time.



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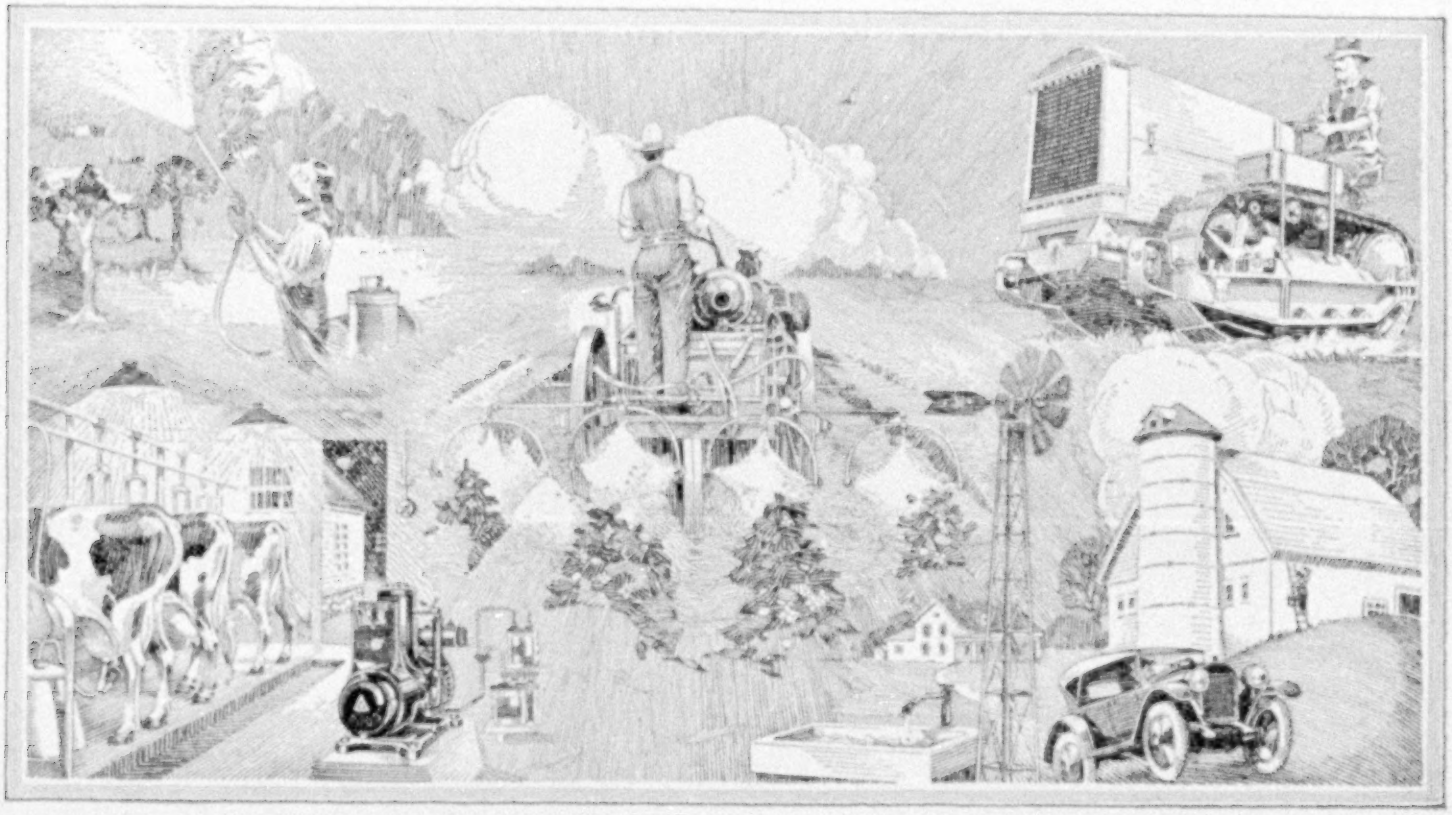


How lead keeps the wolf from your door

LEAD helps to protect you from famine. Even before the farmer plants his seed, lead is working to produce fertilizers. And each year your daily food supply grows more dependent upon the proper use of the fertilizers lead helps to make.

Lead is also the farmer's assistant while crops are growing and fruit trees are bearing. Indeed, the farmer would be greatly handicapped without lead, and this loss would be felt throughout the world in inadequate food supplies.

Enriching the soil

Phosphates are the basis of nearly all artificial fertilizers. The phosphates mixed with sulphuric acid give one of the elements plant life needs. No lead enters into the fertilizer itself, but lead successfully resists the action of sulphuric acid. Hence it is used for lining the rooms and tanks in which the fertilizer-manufacturing processes are carried on, for making the pipes which convey the corrosive liquids, and for the pails and other containers used about the factory.

Guarding fruit trees

Lead aids the farmer in protecting his fruit trees, vines, and truck crops. He sprays them with arsenate of lead to poison insects that would otherwise destroy them.

Lead in batteries

The modern farmer's tractors, trucks, and automobiles depend largely on lead. A storage battery, mostly lead, provides electric current for the tractor's ignition system and for the starting, lighting, and ignition of truck and automobile. Lead-tin solder seals gasoline tank and radiator. Litharge, an oxide, is used in refining the gasoline that makes the tractor, truck, and automobile go.

"Save the surface and you save all"—Dutch Boy

Painting with lead

As paint, lead helps to protect the farmer's house, farm buildings, and equipment.

Red-lead, an oxide of lead, makes a paint that guards the metal of his wind-mill and machinery against the attacks of rust and thus prolongs their usefulness indefinitely.

White-lead is the paint usually used for wood and other non-metallic surfaces on farms and throughout the world.

More property owners than ever before are learning the value of the phrase, "Save the surface and you save all." And they are saving the surface with white-lead or at least with paint containing a high percentage of white-lead.

Look for the Dutch Boy

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY makes white-lead of the highest quality and sells it, mixed with pure linseed oil, under the name and trade-mark of *Dutch Boy White-Lead*. The figure of the Dutch Boy is reproduced on every keg of white-lead and is a guarantee of exceptional purity.

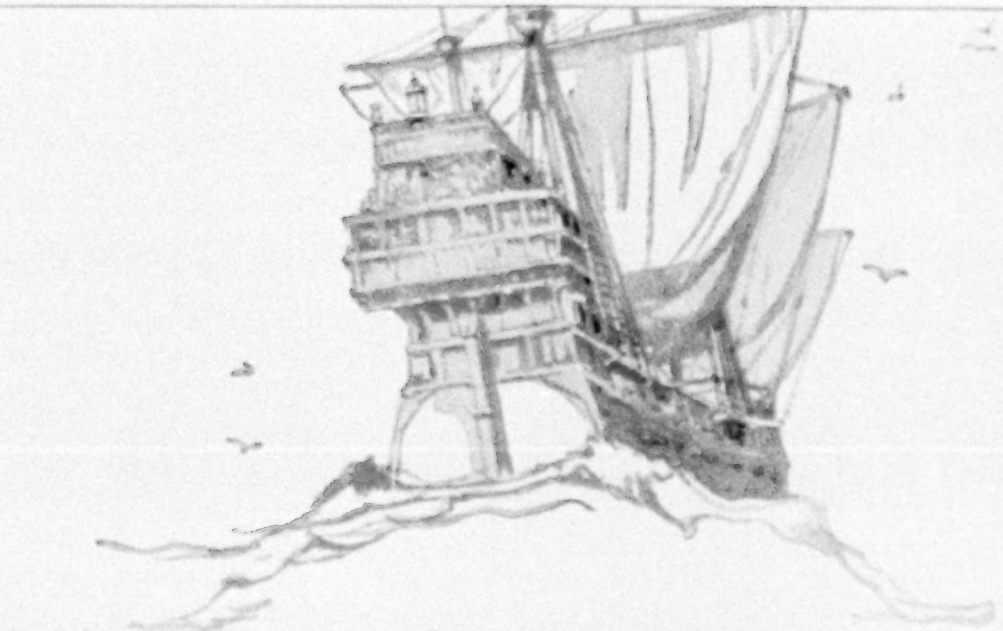
Dutch Boy products also include red-lead, linseed oil, flatting oil, babbitt metals, and solder.

More about lead

If you use lead, or think you might use it in any form, write to us for specific information.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

New York, 111 Broadway; Boston, 131 State St.; Buffalo, 116 Oak St.; Chicago, 900 West 18th St.; Cincinnati, 659 Freeman Ave.; Cleveland, 820 West Superior Ave.; Pittsburgh, National Lead & Oil Co. of Pa., 316 Fourth Ave.; Philadelphia, John T. Lewis & Bros. Co., 437 Chestnut St.; St. Louis, 722 Chestnut St.; San Francisco, 485 California St.



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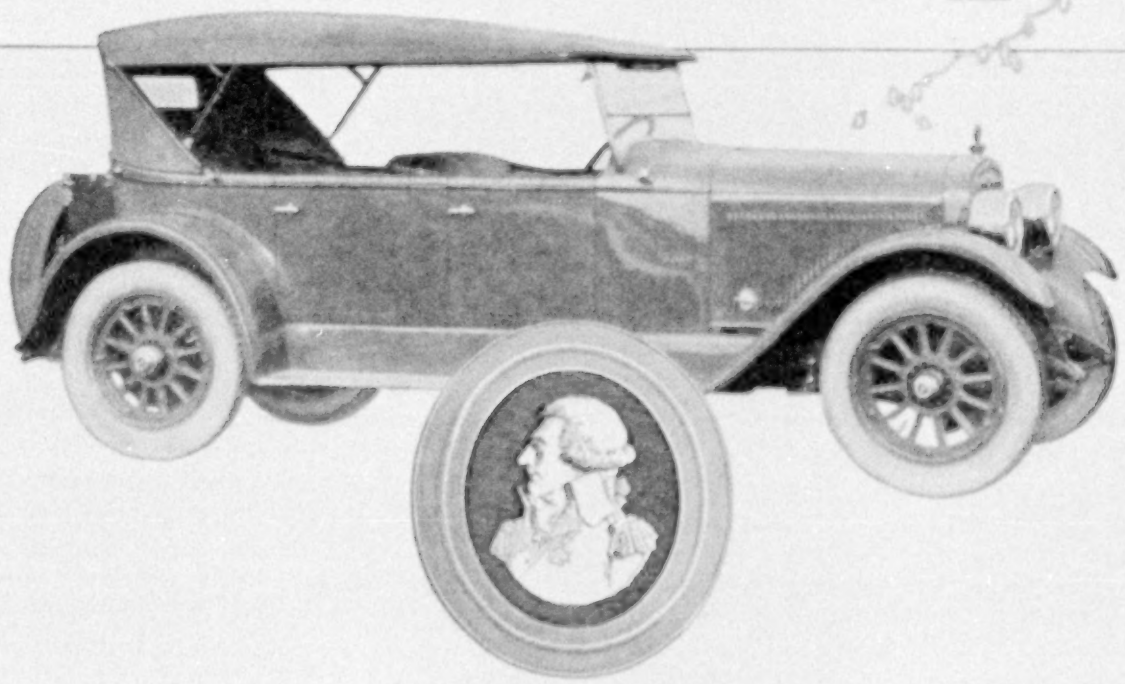

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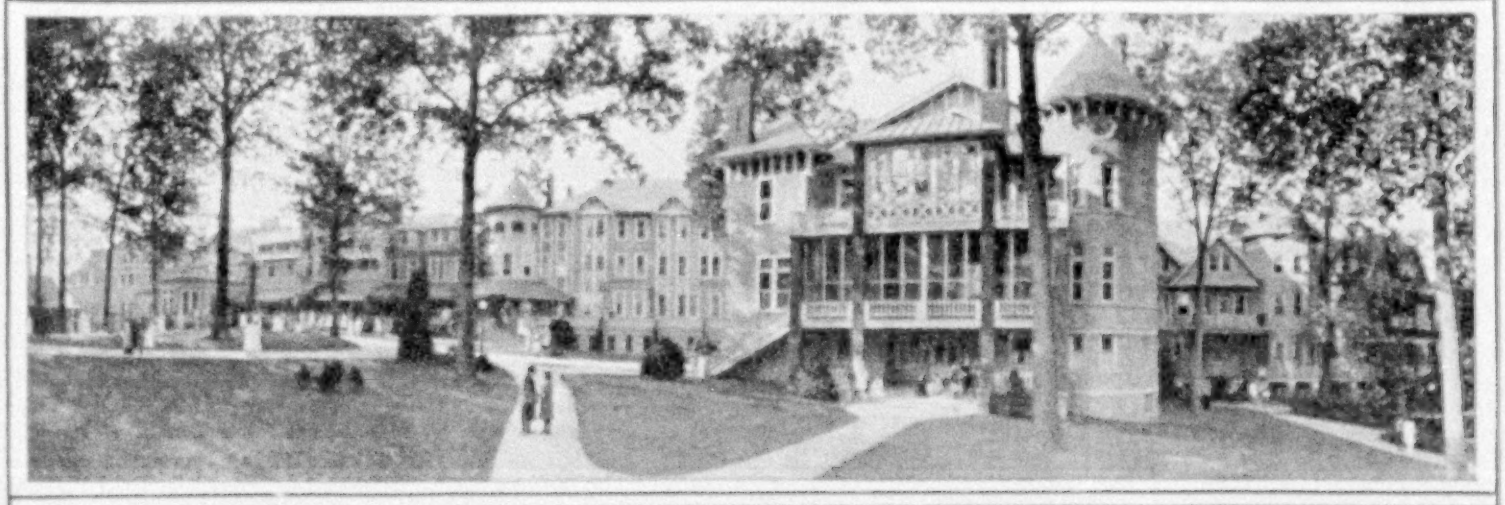

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